The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 46. HUNTINGDON, PA., AUGUST 9, 1871. NO. 31.

e Huntingdon Journal.

DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

E HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every uesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, r the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid six months from date of subscription, and not paid within the year.

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ecial notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND LF CENTS per line, and local and editorial no- at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

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OB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and cy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.— d-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every ety and style, printed at the shortest notice, every thing in the Printing line will be execu- in the most artistic manner and at the lowest s.

Professional Cards.

DENGATE, Surveyor, Warriors- • mark, Pa. [ap12,'71.

CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, •No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

R. R. R. WIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services he citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. ffice removed to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S LDING.) [apr.5,'71-1y.

R. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens Huntingdon and vicinity. Office second floor of ningham's building, on corner of 4th and Hill eet. may24.

R. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by John M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would res- tfully offer his professional services to the citi- s of Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. ffice on Washington street, one door east of the holic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

R. G. D. ARNOLD, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, offers his pro- sional services to the people of Huntingdon and inity.

EFERENCE:—Dr. B. . Hook, of Loysville, Pa., h whom he formerly practiced; Drs. Stille and new of Philadelphia.

ffice on Washington street, West Huntingdon, [ap.19,'71.

J. GREENE, Dentist. Office re- moved to Leister's new building, Hill street ntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., ntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Hun- gdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, a. [ap.19,'71.

SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, ree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

R. PATTON, Druggist and Apoth- ecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Hun- gdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. ure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of eister's new building, Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the veral Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular tention given to the settlement of estates of dece- nts.

Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend Surveying in all its branches. Will also buy, ll, or rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of ev- ry kind, in any part of the United States. Send r a circular. [jan.4'71.

W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., oldiers' claims against the Government for back ay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attend- d to with great care and promptness.

Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention iven to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settle- ent of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business rosecuted with fidelity and dispatch.

☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton peer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly o all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new uilding. [jan.4,'71.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys- at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to ll kinds of legal business entrusted to their care.

Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door east of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, At- torneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.

Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney- at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

R. ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.

MILLER & BUCHANAN,

DENTISTS,

No. 228 Hill Street,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

April 5, '71-1y.

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,

COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

M'CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Meh15-tf

ROBT. KING, Merchant Taylor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a lib- eral share of patronage respectfully solicited. April 12, 1871.

The Muses' Bower.

What I Live For.

I live for those who love me;
For those who know me true,
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit, too;
For those human ties which bind me;
For the hopes that beam within,
And the good that I can do.

I live to hail that season,
By gifted mind foretold,
When man shall live by reason,
And not alone for gold;
When man to man united,
And every wrong thing righted,
The world shall be truth lighted,
As Eden was of old.

I live to hold communion
With all that is divine;
To feel there is a union
'Twixt nature's heart and mine;
To profit by affliction,
Grow wiser from conviction,
And fulfill each great design.

I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true,
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit, too;
For the wrong that needs resistance;
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.

The Story-Teller.

THE GAME FOR LIFE;

OR,

A PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

BY J. M. BARTER.

IT was a terribly stormy night; dark as pitch and blowing a hurricane. My overcoat was wet through, and my jack-boots completely filled with water. The lightning kept up one constant succession of vivid flashes, and the deep thunder rolled in every direction. Under the most favorable circumstances such a night would not be considered pleasant, but when you are alone in a country you don't know, have lost your way, and can't see a foot beyond your horse's nose, I don't think any one can imagine any thing more unpleasant. In vain I plunged my spurs into his sides and used my whip, not another step would he move, but stood with trembling flanks and extended nostrils, the picture of agonized fear; so I was forced to dismount and lead him. But you may judge of my surprise when I reached his head to find that he was nearly touching a wall. I stretched out my hand, and, to my great joy, found it was a log hut.

Drawing the bridle over my arm, I led my horse round the building, feeling carefully so as not to miss the doorway. I passed down one side and turned the corner, when, to my delight, I perceived a light shining through some chinks in the logs. Without pausing a moment to consider what guests might be assembled inside, I hastened to the door, and beating loudly upon it, demanded admittance. I had not long to wait. The door opened slowly, and a tall, thin man stood before me.

With his left hand he held the door so as to be ready to close it in an instant, and in his right a Colt's revolver.

"Wall, what's the matter now?" said he.

"Matter!" I said, "matter enough, I should think. I have lost my way, and am wet to the skin."

"There's a barn at the end of the hut for the 'oss," said he, jerking his head in that direction. "You had better go and put the 'oss up, stranger, and then come here."

As I saw there was no help for it, I led my horse to the barn, made him as comfortable as I could, and then, taking my saddle-bags over my shoulder, entered the hut.

"Wall, stranger," said my host, "I do think you might be more perlite, and just hand over the news. I guess it isn't often we get any down here, and, therefore, we don't lose a chance of raising any when we can."

"I am extremely sorry to say that I have no news to give you, and unfortunately I have not the imagination of some of the New York papers, or I would invent some for your amusement."

"Now, look here, stranger, none of your impertinence; I guess you are a Britisher, which accounts for your slowness. What's the good of a paper if there isn't something in it? S'pose there's a murder or a robbery, and it's a real one, wall, you read it and enjoy it. But s'pose it's a false one, 'bout people you know nothing about; wall, you enjoys it, and there isn't half the darned injury done. You laff or cry as much over one as the other, and you don't know the people; therefore, what can it matter to you whether it's true or false? It does just the same."

Not feeling inclined to argue with my friend over the matter—especially as I could see he was a man who would not take contradiction quietly—I readily owned that I was wrong and he was right.

"S'pose you don't want to sleep directly, stranger?"

"Indeed I do, for I am very much tired. I guess it isn't safe to sleep in these parts unless you can manage to keep one eye open."

"Why, surely we are perfectly safe here."

"I don't know about that. I kinder calculate you are a stranger in these here parts."

"I am."

"But I guess you've heard of Silas Cass—he dwells hereabouts."

Silas Cass! I had heard of him as one of the most desperate and depraved characters that haunted the out-settlements of America. He was suspected—nay, it was morally certain that he had committed more murders and robberies than any man in the world; but he contrived to escape the law, for although suspicion was great, there was no positive proof, and the wretch had always escaped the punishment he so richly deserved.

As I looked at the diabolical face before me, I was convinced that my host was no other than the notorious Silas Cass. I felt a cold sweat break out on my forehead, and a terrible dryness seized my throat.—A fiend-like expression of delight spread over the wretch's face as he noticed these symptoms of terror; his thin lips were drawn back in a devilish grin; his eyes were fixed on me with the malicious gaze of a cat when watching a caged bird.

Gathering all the resolution I could master, I replied:

"I have heard of Silas Cass, but really can't believe the stories they tell about him. Some people are born unlucky, and it has been the misfortune of Cass to be placed in suspicious circumstances; but there has never been any proof of his guilt, and, therefore, I prefer giving him the benefit of the doubt; in fact, I think he is more sinned against than sinning."

The monster threw himself back and roared with laughter at what he thought my credulity, and pushing the whisky bottle toward me, he ordered me to take a drink.

I placed the bottle to my lips, and pretended to take a hearty draught, but very little of the fiery liquid entered my mouth.

"Wall, you are a queer cuss," said the ruffian. "Now I shouldn't be surprised if those saddle-bags hold a good amount of dollars?"

"A few," I replied; "and there is a tale belonging to them."

"Just so," said Silas, pushing the whisky towards me; "s'posin' you take another pull."

I took hold of the bottle, and kept it glued to my lips for such a length of time that Silas' eyes seemed ready to start out of their sockets.

"Guess you're a tall drinker, stranger," he said.

"Yes," I replied, in as drunken a voice as I could assume; "that's how I came by those dollars."

"Bully for you," grinned Silas; "I've heard of many a boy drinking himself out of a fortune, but ne'er a one that drank himself rich."

"O!" said he, opening wide his eyes.

"Yes," I replied; "I held a place in the Broadway Bank as one of the chief tellers, but I took to gaming and drinking, and lost all my money."

"Wall, that couldn't make you very rich."

"No, but in a fit of desperation I emptied my till, and the dollars are right there."

"Whew!" whistled Silas; "I guess you did it up pretty spry."

"You havn't any cards about you?" I asked.

"I guess I have though," he replied; "s'posin' we have a game of poker?"

My heart beat with delight as he drew a pack from his pocket, and grasping the cards I commenced dealing them with the assumed eagerness of a regular gamester.

I saw the wretch cheat me every time. I lost and lost, still I continued playing, only repeating my losses in a maudlin drunken way that made my companion roar with laughter. He commenced to thoroughly enjoy himself directly as he saw my misery. He lighted his pipe and began to smoke. He did not puff out the smoke as an ordinary man would have done, but opened his mouth and let the dense clouds roll round his horrible tusks and long thin tongue. Each time he won he seized the bottle and drank heavily of the whisky. When the bottle was finished he produced another from a small cupboard at the back of the hut. This soon disappeared, and was replaced by another; but the more he took the better he seemed. As he swept up my dollars he roared with delight, flinging his huge legs about in the most grotesque manner. He began chanting bits of songs, certainly not fit for respectable society. To make the scene more horrible the storm without had become so violent that the hut shook beneath the heavy claps of thunder, and the blue lightning flashed through the cracks between the logs that composed the walls, perfectly paling the red light of our fire, and nearly blinding me.

"Lost again!" shouted Silas, as he swept up my last few dollars. "Hear how the boys are playing skittles above; I guess that bowling saloon pays; they play pretty constant! What's your next stake?"

"I haven't a cent," I groaned.

"I'll play you five dollars against your saddle-bags."

I knew they would be his any way, and therefore staked them. Need I say I lost?

As Silas rose to procure some more whisky, I took the opportunity of scribbling a few lines upon the back of an envelope, which I slipped into a slit in my coat lining.

He made me stake my horse, my coat and waistcoat; in fact everything that I possessed. I lost all, and then threw myself back in despair, bewailing my bad fortune and rashness in having trusted to cards. Silas seemed highly delighted with my melancholy, consoling me with the assurance that there were plenty more banks in the world, and I might regain my fortune. After bearing his taunts for some time, I pretended to cry myself to sleep, but took care to place my face in such a position that I could see all that Silas did without appearing to watch him.

No sooner had my first snore sounded than Silas rose from the ground, and, drawing his revolver, advanced toward me.

"Of all the fearful darned fools I ever did meet, this one beats them all. He a thief! Bah! he is a disgrace to the profession. I s'pose its no use potting him; he can't bring anything against me. He lost all his money in play. Besides, he won't care about kicking up a noise in case of the bank finding him. And yet he would be safer."

As he spoke he levelled the pistol straight at my head. I shall never forget that terrible moment. I knew that the slightest movement would be the signal for my death, and so remained perfectly motionless; but the strange, horrid, cold calm that stole over me will never pass from my memory.

"Bah!" he said, putting up the pistol, "let him live; I've got the other one to attend to."

He turned away and left the hut, carefully closing the door behind him. I listened to his retreating footsteps, and when they sounded distant, I sprang to my feet. My first idea was flight, but a moment's consideration told me that that would be certain death. I crept to the door and peeped through the chinks in the wall.—The storm still raged, and by the constant flashing of the lightning I was enabled to see for some distance. Silas was coming toward the hut, carrying a heavy burden on his shoulders. He stopped by the side of a pond about ten yards from the building, and threw down his load—it was the body of a man. Silas then took some cords from his pocket, and with them bound a huge stone to the body. When this was done he picked up the ghastly object, and with more than human strength hurled it into the pond. The lightning gleamed out brightly; the pale, ghastly face seemed turning one appealing look to heaven for revenge; the cold, dull waters closed over it, and all was still again.

Struck with horror, I could scarcely move, and with difficulty regained my position by the fire before Silas returned.

Quietly taking off his own coat and waistcoat, which were as bad as they could be, he threw them into one corner of the room, and then, with all the coolness imaginable, dressed himself in my garments. He again left the hut with my saddle-bags, and a few minutes afterward I heard the ring of my horse's feet as he galloped away.

In a moment I had seized his coat and, putting it on, dashed from the hut in pursuit.

I ran until I was almost ready to drop. Still I pressed on; the spirit of revenge had entered my soul and bore me up. At last I saw a horseman crossing the hill. I knew the figure but too well—it was Silas Cass.

Till morning I dodged from bush to bush, keeping as close to him as I dare. Had I had a pistol with me I fear Silas would have stood a very poor chance. At last I perceived a party of horsemen riding towards us, and in a minute I burst from my hiding place, and commenced shouting as loud as I could:

"Stop him! stop him! he is a murderer!"

Silas looked quietly behind him, and seeing me running, drew his revolver, presented and fired. The bullet whistled close to my head, but did no damage.

By this time the horsemen heard my cries and were close upon Silas, who hesitated for a moment whether to attack me or not, but, seeing the party of horsemen were armed, he turned his horse's head as if to gallop across the country; but the leader of the horsemen swung his rifle round, and presenting it at Silas, called upon him to stop.

"I guess this is pretty shindy," said Silas, coolly, "all about a fellow who has lost his money at poker."

"Stop than man," I cried; "he has robbed me of my money, horse and clothes."

"Why, you darned viper," said Silas, "didn't you lose them to me fairly at poker, in the block hut?"

"No," I cried; "he robbed me there, and I call upon you to help me to arrest him for having committed murder. I saw him throw the body into a pond by the log hut last night. Expecting the same fate I wrote on an envelope these words: "I have been robbed and murdered by Silas Cass—J. M. Barter." You will find it in a slit in the lining of my coat which that man wears, for he is Silas Cass."

Scarcely had the words escaped my lips than Silas again presented his pistol, and this time with better effect, for the bullet pierced my arm, but at the same instant one of the horsemen dealt Cass a heavy blow with his rifle that laid him insensible on the ground.

Silas was handed over to the authorities and searched; my envelope was found upon him. The body was found in the pond as I had described. My story was told and proved true, and in a few days I had the satisfaction of knowing that Silas Cass was no more,

The Home Circle.

A Holy Spot.

It is common to speak of the house of public worship as a "holy place;" but it has no *exclusive* sanctity. The holiest spot on earth is that where the soul breathes its purest vows, and forms or executes its noblest purposes; and on this ground, were I to select the holiest spot in our city, *I should not go to your splendid sanctuaries*, but to the closets of private prayer. Perhaps the "Holy of Holies" among you is some dark, narrow room, from which most of us would shrink as unfit for human habitation; but God dwells there. He hears there music more grateful than the swell of all your organs; sees there a beauty such as Nature in her robes of Spring does not unfold; for there He meets, and sees and hears, the humblest, most thankful, most trustful worshipper; sees the sorest trials serenely borne; the deepest injuries forgiven; sees the toils and sacrifices cheerfully sustained, and death approached, through a lonely illness, with a triumphant faith. The consecration which such virtues shed over the obscurest spot is not and cannot be communicated by any of *those outward rites* by which our *splendid structures* are dedicated to God.—*Channing.*

"Kiss Me, Mamma."

"Kiss me, mamma, before I sleep." How simple a boon, yet how soothing to the little suppliant is that soft, gentle kiss! The little head sinks contentedly on the pillow, for all is peace and happiness within. The bright eyes close, and the rosy lip is revelling in the bright and sunny dream of innocence. Yes, kiss it, mamma, for that good night kiss will linger in memory when the giver lies mouldering in the grave. The memory of a gentle mother's kiss has cheered many a lonely wanderer's pilgrimage, and has been the beacon light to illuminate his desolate heart; for remember life has many a stormy billow to cross, many a rugged path to climb, with thorns to pierce, and we know not what is in store for the little one so sweetly slumbering, with no marring care to disturb its peaceful dreams. The parched fevered lip will become dewy again as recollection bears to the sufferer's couch a mother's love—a mother's kiss. Then kiss your little ones ere they sleep.

GIBBON says: "Every person has two educations; one which he receives from others, and one more important which he gives himself." Hard conditions draw out a man, and you and I are better for such an education. A man needs to be hackled and spun just as much as raw cotton does. And the best gin for him is, first oxy-gen (gin) for bodily health, and secondly the gin of grinding circumstances, to make a mental man of him.

He needs to be pulled through narrow places as much as the wire, before he will be fit for bridging the great gorges and chasms of life which swallow up the bloated and capon-lined.

If a man were offered ten times as many gold eagles as he could carry, he had better send them twenty miles from home and swear that he will never use one of them except that he walks back and forth for each one by one, before he spends it. A dollar is never worth a dollar to a man until he has given a dollar's worth of work for it by hand or brain.

CONSULT not with one that suspecteth thee; and hide thy counsel from such as envy thee.

Neither consult with a woman touching her of whom she is jealous; neither with a coward in matters of war; nor with a merchant concerning exchange; nor with a buyer of selling; nor with an envious man of thankfulness; nor with an unmerciful man touching kindness; * * * nor with an idle servant of much business: hearken not these in any matter of counsel.

But be continually with a godly man, whom thou knowest to keep the commandments of the Lord, whose mind is according to thy mind, and will sorrow with thee if thou shalt miscarry.—*Jesus the Son of Sirach.*

EVERY man who does a great work believes, as effective reformers always believed, that one with God is a majority.

Temperance Statistics.

Rev. E. W. Kirby on the Temperance Reform.

VALUABLE AND STARTLING STATISTICS!

This early advocate of Prohibition has a fashion of putting things *very squarely*. Deeply convinced of the ruin and misery the rum traffic is constantly producing, he feels conscientiously compelled to preach and pray against it as he does against other violations of God's law. In a very able sermon recently delivered in Chambersburg, and published at the joint request of his congregation and of McMurray Lodge of Good Templars, he discussed first: *The power of the party who favor the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors*, and then, *Who are responsible?* Crowed as we are for space, we nevertheless omit other matter to make room for the startling *statistics* he produces. We say *startling*; for who can read them unmoved—unawed? God only knows the sin and sorrow this horrid array of deplorable facts represents!

Read! and if you love your neighbors who have fallen among the worst thieves, *help to rescue them!* Read and ponder well:

The point under the first general proposition to which we invite your attention is: First,

The Numerical Force of this Power.

From an accurate estimate it appears that 600,000 persons per year, mostly young men, are brought down to the condition of common drunkards; 130,000 places are licensed to sell spirituous liquors in the United States and Territories, and 390,000 persons are employed in these grog shops. If we add to them the number employed in distilleries and wholesale liquor shops, we shall have at least 570,000 persons employed in sending their fellow mortals to premature graves.

The manufacture of beer alone employs, men	56,663
Add to the above	570,000
And you have	626,663

This is quite an army indeed, but add to this the unlicensed places, where the stuff is made and sold, and it is asserted that there are three-fourths as many unlicensed as there are licensed; but, to be on the safe side, suppose we take one-half, then we have 65,000 more places where sold, and 313,332 more engaged in it, which gives us the number of places sold at 195,000, and 939,995 persons engaged in the business. Now let us look at our figures and ascertain the result:

Places where it is manufactured and vended,	195,000.
Persons engaged in it	939,995
Common drunkards	600,000
Fashionable drinkers (say two to one of common drunkards)	1,200,000
Beer and Ale drinkers	1,200,000
What is the aggregate?	3,939,995

And this too without the 195,000 places where it was made and sold. What do you think of it, temperance man, philanthropist, and Christian? Is there not work here for you, to reduce these figures? But then there is one sad and heart sickening thought comes up from these figures, and it is this—that most of these persons are amongst the very best specimens of manhood, both physically and intellectually.

Having presented their numerical force, let us refer *Secondly*, to

Their Financial Strength.

Under this head we propose to show the money pledged against temperance; the money spent; what it consumes and what it costs; all of which is included in the financial stength of this party.

Good authority asserts that $2,000,000 are pledged in Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, and $2,000,000 more in Philadelphia, and $2,000,000 more in Harrisburg, Reading and Lancaster, &c., amounting in the aggregate to ($6,000,000), six million dollars and more, in the State of Pennsylvania, against the Temperance reform, and to uphold the power of the rum party.

Let us now notice the capital invested in the nefarious business.

In the National Beer Congress, at their ninth annual session, at Newark, New Jersey, in June, 1869, the president presented statistics showing the total amount of capital employed directly and indirectly in the manufacture of beer to be....$105,000,000

Of which there is in Penn'a., $20,000,000	
Capt'l employed in distilleries 210, 00,000	
Of which there is in Penn'a., $40,000,000	
Retailing, fixtures, &c.	59,000,000
Of which there is in Penn'a., $5,000,000	
You have an aggregate of...	$365,000,000

What it Consumes and Destroys.

It carries annually more than 1,500,000,000 dollars to *Destruction*. A distinguished observer of the facts says: "All the crimes on earth do not destroy so many of the human race, nor alienate so much property, as drunkenness."

The Money Spent.

The people of the United States, according to the report of Commissioner Wells, swallowed from the counters of retail grog shops, in one year,

Liquors to the value of	$1,573,491,856
Of which there was drank in Penn'a.	152,603,405

Now I propose to speak of what it costs the taxpayers of this country to keep up this power, and then make a grand aggregate and see what astounding results we arrive at.

What does it cost?

I propose to arrive at it by taking our own county. Look at these figures, the result of a most careful computation by the Rev. Franklin Dyson, for the year 1862. The whole expense of the county was $12,848.00, and it was discovered by close calculation that three-fourths of this amount, $9,636.00, was the result of that produced by the license system. The vending of intoxicating liquors, viz:

Poor House expenses	$5,297
Prison expenses	1,713
Court expenses	2,626
Total expenses	$9,636
The revenue from license that year was (deduct)	1,810
Balance of	$7,826

was paid by the citizens of Franklin county. What do you think of this, taxpayers?

But let us look at the figures still more startling than those. For the year 1870 (see the report of the Commissioners for the following):

Court expenses	$12,753.26
Arresting & committing vagrants	133.47
Poor House and Penitentiary	17,314.67
County jail prisoners	4,431.43
Whole expense	$34,632.83

In 1862 a close calculation gave us three-fourths of the whole expense. Now for 1871 let us be on the safe side.

Take two-thirds, which gives us	$23,088.56
Deduct for license, (and it is less than this)	2,500.00
And we have	$20,588.56

Which the property holders, and hard workingmen and women paid in the way of taxes, for the privilege of having rum sold in their county, which produced an untold amount of crime, suffering and degredation.

What do you think of this, taxpayers, for the year 1870? If it has increased so much since the year 1862, what will it be in the year 1880, or nine years hence? Should you not take the alarm?

For your own sake, for the sake of the children whom God has given you, citizens of Franklin county, I call upon you in the name of humanity, and our common christianity, to arouse from your lethargy and shake off this fearful incubus.

(For the above aggregated figures see the report of county commissioners in Franklin county *Repository*, Feb. 22, 1871, properly signed and audited).

Now we take Franklin county as the average (and it will fall below it), and make it the basis of our calculations, what does it give for the State of Pennsylvania?

Multiply, (throwing off the fractions)	$20,588.00
by number of conties	66
	12352800
	12352800
And you have for Penn'a	$1,358,808.00
What does it give the U. S.? Multiply by (throwing in the Territories)	38
	1087046400
	407642400
	$51,634,704.00

Now we have as the aggregate on money invested in various shapes in this unfortunate business:

First, in the State of Pennsylvania:

1. Capital invested	
Beer	$ 20,000,000
Distillery	40,000,000
Retail, Fixtures, &c.	5,000,000
	$ 65,000,000
2. What this system of rum drinking cousumes in the destruction of property, &c.	$ 20,000,000
3. Now swallowed annually by drinkers	152,608,405
4. What it costs for pauperism, crime, &c.	1,358,808
5. Pledged by the rum power against temperance reform, in Pennsylvania	6,000,000

Second, in the United States:

1. Capital invested	$ 365,000,000
2. What it consumes in one year	105,000,000
3. What the liquor drank costs in one year	1,573,491,856
4. Cost of pauperism, crime, &c.	51,634,704

—*Har. Vindicator.*

Miscellaneous.

THE KU-KLUX.

Return of the Sub-Committee from South Carolina.

Deplorable State of Affairs in that State — Testimony of the Victims—over one Hundred Cases of Whipping in one Township—Many Republicans Barbarously Multilated— What the "Conservatines" say.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The sub-Ku-Klux Committee, consisting of Senator Scott and Representatives Stevenson and Van Trump, reached Washington to-day, returning from a sojourn of four weeks in various parts of South Carolina, where they have been investigating Ku-Klux outrages on the spots where they occurred.

They first visited the Capital, Columbia. More than 100 refugees, who had fled from violence in various counties, were there, but, after examining witnesses for two days, the Committee determined to go closer to the scenes of alleged violence, and went to Spartanburg. They expected to remain there three or four days, but stayed eleven. When word got out through Spartanburg County that they were there, the whites and negroes, victims of violence, came in by scores every day, from all directions. Murders and cruel whippings by the Ku-Klux bands had so terrified them that in many neighborhoods nearly every negro man and Republican white man had slept in the woods for months every night. They showed scarified backs, gunshot wounds, maimed ears, and other proofs of the violence they had suffered.

In Limestone Springs township, 118 cases of whipping were proved. The Committee awoke every morning to find, in the yard by the hotel, a new crowd of victims of Ku Klux, some including whites, who had suffered outrages which cannot be described with decency. After being whipped, the victims, if well known persons, were often commanded, under pain of death, to publish a card renouncing the Republican Party. In a file of the South Carolina *Spartan*, the Democratic newspaper, forty-two such cards were found recently published.

At Unionville the Committee remained two days. Not an avowed white Republican was found in the place, though privately assured by a few that they would avow themselves if protected. The terror of the negrous here is complete. The last election was carried by a Republican majority, but the Republican county officers received Ku-Klux notices, and all resigned or fled. The policy there has been more toward murder and less toward whipping. The killing of ten negroes, taken from the jail by several hundred Ku-Klux, acting under military organization, was investigated. A prominent lawyer of the place, Mr. Shard, a Democrat, on cross-examination, startled the Committee by stating that he believed almost every respectable unmarried man in the community belonged to the Ku-Klux, and he believed a thousand Ku-Klux were within a day's march of that village. A negro Methodist preacher, named Louis Thompson, who had an appointment June 11th, at Goshen Hill Church, in Union County, received a Ku-Klux notice, in the usual form, not to preach. He preached, notwithstanding, to a very few, most of the congregation fleeing when they saw the notice. In the evening a clan of twenty mounted Ku-Klux came, tied him and whipped him, led him off several miles, dragging him part of the way tied to the horses, whipped him again until death, multilated him in a way that cannot with propriety be described, hanged him, and threw the body into the Tiger River, leaving a notice forbidding any one to bury him.

Before the Committee returned, Senator Scott sent Thompson's brother, now a refugee from Columbia, to Union County, with a letter to insure him a strong guard of United States cavalry, to go and bury the body, which was reported to be still lying, half decomposed, on the water's edge.

Two more days were spent in examining witnesses in Columbia. On returning from Spartanburg, one day was occupied in hearing the statements and general views of Gen. Wade Hampton and Gen. Butler, the Democratic candidate for Governor last Fall.

The Committee then visited York County, where they remained nearly a week. They discovered at Yorkville a bitter spirit among the white citizens. At supper at the hotel on the evening of their arrival, Major James Berry threw a pitcher of milk over the Hon. A. T. Wallace, the Representative of the District, and the Hon. J. E. Stevenson, of the Committee. They were just seating themselves at the table, and not a word had been spoken. Mr. Wallace jerked out a revolver and raised it to shoot Berry—the ladies screaming—but the landlord threw himself before Berry and Mr. Stevenson coolly caught Wallace's hand, and ordered the landlord to take that man out of the room. Half a dozen friends gathered around Berry, and he went out. In the course of an hour several citizens of prominence called to apologize in the amplest manner on behalf of Berry, who was willing to go on his knees if required for what he alleged was an unintentional affront to Mr. Stevenson. It was subsequently ascertained that the business had been discussed by Berry and his friends during the afternoon it was to be carried out, and that Berry had proposed to use hot coffee, but had finally decided on milk.

The colored band serenaded the Committee later in the evening. A crowd of young white men filled the porch of the hotel and were about the band frequently, cursing the negroes and the Yankees in an insulting manner. As the band went away the crowd followed and nearly filled the side-walk. The band and those with it (negroes) were kept by two village policemen from the sidewalk. One negro was thrust off by a policeman, who says the negro resisted and struck him. The negro and two men who were close by say the negro struggled to get away from the grip of the policeman, who seized, cursed and struck him, but that the negro did not strike. As he pulled away the policeman fired at the negro, and continued firing until he had inflicted five wounds. The man was still living when the Committee left. The testimony taken showed that both policeman and Mayor or Intendente were members of the Ku-Klux. No one was arrested.

The community in York county was found to be in almost utter social and political demoralization, the civil authorities being a useless farce and mockery of the victims of the Ku-Klux Klan. Col. Merrill, in command of a small force stationed there, an officer of high character and great energy, laid before the Committee the details of sixty-eight cases of outrages which he had investigated, some of them most revolting and horrible. It was found impossible for the Committee to examine more than a small part of the crowds of whipped, maimed, or terror-stricken wretches who flocked in upon hearing of their coming. When the Committee adjourned, the building in which they had sat was filled, stairs, halls, and porches, with those waiting to be heard.

The usual course pursued, on arriving at a place, was to divide the time they expected to remain between the majority and the minority of the Committee. Judge Van Trump usually called two or three of the most prominent lawyers, who each occupied several hours in setting forth the Democratic view of affairs, giving their opinions on the relations of the two races, the inefficiency and corruption of the State Government, and the feeling of the white people toward the General Government. They always said they had heard of Ku-Klux, but never saw one. Generally, the "Conservatives" seemed to regard the Ku-Klux as a kind of Vigilance Committee, or irregular local police; did not consider them under a general organization, but simply to repress outbreaks. The majority then called for those who had seen and felt the Ku-Klux. The oaths, forms of proceeding in the Klan, councils, and modes of operation when riding on raids, were fully developed. Scores of men whom the proof showed to be Ku-Klux were examined, all of whom, except a few whose disclosures were full and important, denied any knowledge whatever of Ku-Klux. One who was shown to have been in several outrages swore that he had never heard of the existence of Ku-Klux in his life. Judge Van Trump subjected all the witnesses called by the majority to the most searching cross-examination.

The Ku-Klux Committee to-day adopted a resolution for the appointment of a sub committee of three members to hear the testimony of a few witnesses now on their way to Washington, when an adjournment will take place until the 20th of September.

Nearly 100 witnesses have been examined by the Congress Ku-Klux Committee in this city. The testimony is printed as the examination proceeds, and will make several large volumes.

LOVE BEST OF ALL BLESSINGS.—A woman may be sourrounded by all the luxuries which money can buy, and have the fawning friendship of people whose smiles only live in prosperity; but if she feels herself unloved and alone in her heart, the crown jewel in her diadem of happiness is lost, things lose their value, and life becomes insufferably monotonous.

The honest, tender love of two brave hearts who have started out, and are struggling to gain a home for their little ones, and money enough to feed, clothe and educate them, makes life a thousand times more attractive and inspiring.

The President Judges throughout the State will receive a salary of $4,000 for the ensuing year, commencing the 1st day of June. The associate judges will receive in lieu of the salary now allowed by law five dollars for every day they may be employed in the discharge of their official duties. The salary of no associate judge shall be less than one hundred dollars. The judges of the Supreme Court have had their salaries raised to $7,000 a year.

The lady student who carried off the chemical prize at the University of Edinburg was the highest of two hundred and forty candidates. Having been declared ineligible to receive the prize on account of her sex, Sir Titus Salt sent her £100, but she declined to accept it.

Tad Lincoln.

The New York *Tribune* says: Most of those who read the dispatch announcing the death of Thomas Todd Lincoln will never think of the well-grown young gentleman who died on Saturday at Chicago. The name of "Tad"—a pet name given by himself with his first stammering utterances and adopted by his fond parents and the world—recalls the tricksy little sprite who gave to that sad and solemn White House of the great war the only comic relief it knew. The years that have followed spent in study and travel, produced an utterly different person. The Tad Lincoln of our history ceased to exist long ago. The modest and cordial young fellow, who passed through New York a few weeks ago, with his mother will never be known outside of the circle of his mourning friends. But "little Tad" will be remembered as long as any live who bore a personal share in the great movements whose center for four years was at Washington.

He was so full of life and vigor—so bubbling over with health and high spirits, that

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, August 9, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill

Union Republican County Convention.

The Republican voters of Huntingdon county are respectfully requested to assemble in their Wards, Townships and Boroughs, at the usual places of holding elections, (except, that in the West Ward of Huntingdon they will meet in the Engine House, and in the borough of Shade Gap, at McGowan's Hotel, and in the Boro' of Mt. Union in the Boro' School House), on SATURDAY the 12th DAY of AUGUST, 1871, in the Townships between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon, and in the boroughs between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of electing TWO DELEGATES to represent them in the County Convention.

The County Convention will be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 15th, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be presented to the Union Voters of the county at the ensuing election.

The County Committee having made no change in the basis of representation, the Convention will be composed, as heretofore, of two delegates from each Township, Ward, Borough and District.

The following officers are to be nominated:

One person in conjunction with Blair and Cambria counties, for President Judge.
One person for Associate Judge.
One person for member of the General Assembly.
One person for High Sheriff.
One person for Treasurer.
One person for County Commissioner.
One person for Director of the Poor.
One person for County Surveyor.
One person for County Auditor.
One person for Coroner.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR,
Chairman County Committee.

Republican Mass Meeting!

The Republicans of Huntingdon county will assemble in Mass Meeting, in Huntingdon, at the

COURT HOUSE,

on TUESDAY EVENING,

AUGUST 15TH, 1871.

All those who favor the course of the National Administration in paying the National Debt; the suppression of the Ku-Klux Outrages; the peaceful and honorable settlement of the Alabama Claims; protection of the industries of Pennsylvania; and the peace and unity of the Party, are cordially invited to attend.

The meeting will be addressed by Hon. JOHN SCOTT, and others.

Let the campaign be opened with a grand ratification meeting.

Twelve o'clock trains will stop at all points in the county, east and west.

Come One!! Come All!!!

MANY REPUBLICANS.

SUBSCRIBERS, ATTENTION!

We have determined not to insist upon the strict letter of our terms until after the August Court, and therefore give those who are still in arrears to us for subscription, until that time to pay up at the rate of $2.00 per year. We want everybody to have the JOURNAL at $2.00, so avail yourselves of Court to bring in or send in your cash. Send along your money, or you must pay $2.50, and at the end of the year $3.00. It is only $2.00, and anybody who takes our paper can raise that much money. Don't wait until you are two or three years in arrears and then get out of humor because your bill is so large. Pay up! Pay up!

LET THE AMERICAN PEOPLE PONDER.

KU-KLUX DIABOLISM.

Eleven Pregnant Facts Brought to Light by the Congressional Investigation Committee.

Its Democratic Paternity, its Hellish Features and Party Purposes.

The Congressional committee investigating the Ku-Klux villainy—a sub-committee in Washington, and another sub-committee in South Carolina—have now been in daily session more than two months, and have had before them many scores of witnesses from all sections of the late Insurrectionary States—men of both high and humble station—President Elders, Preachers, ex-Members of the Federal Congress and ex-Members of the Confederate Congress, ex-Generals of both Armies, Governors and ex-Governors, Judges, Solicitors, Sheriffs, Revenue Officers, Officers of the Army, Postmasters, School Teachers, Repentant and Non-repentant members of Ku-Klux Klans, and dozens of their maimed and suffering victims, black and white.

And what has this patient and thorough investigation established—and established beyond all future cavil and question? These atrocious Facts?

1. That in all the late Insurrectionary States, and generally diffused, though not found in every County, is an oath-bound Secret Organization, working only at night, and its members always in disguise, with Officers, Signs, Signals, Pass-words, Grips, and all the necessary paraphernalia, with the Pledged and Sworn purpose of *putting down the Republican and putting up the Democratic Party;* known in different localities among the initiated by different names, but everywhere recognized by the general cognomen "KU-KLUX."

2. That the organization came into being a few months previous to the last Presidential Election, during which canvass it was in its most vigorous condition, but is now through all the South, with more efficient discipline and effective direction than ever, reviving, in preparation for the next Presidential campaign, when, as the told one of their victims in Tennessee a few weeks since, "no d——d Radical voting is to be allowed in any Southern States, by black or white."

3. That this Ku-Klux organization is the premeditated and determined scheme for carrying the South at the next election of President, and so, by securing the entire electoral vote of that section, make sure the election of the Democratic nominee.

4. That the officers and establishers of these "Dens" (as they appropriately call their separate bands) are the leading and active Democratic politicians of the South.

5. That the scheme has the hearty goodwill of a large section of the Democratic Party in all those States, and the acquiescence of nearly the entire Party.

6. That the direct and chief purpose of the organization, as sworn by all the Victims, as the assertion uniformly made to them by these midnight assassins, and corroborated by the universal testimony of the repentant and divulging members of the Order, is this: The putting down of the Republican and the putting up of the Democratic Party.

7. That while the Democratic and Ku-Klux Witnesses on their direct examination usually deny the *political* purpose of the Order, asserting that the Ku-Klux are a *social* necessity growing out of the abolition of the old Patrol; that they have to ride the country to "keep the Niggers in their places;" "that under the influence of Radical Legislation and Methodist Preaching the Niggers are liable to become saucy;" and without an occasional Ku-Klux visit would "begin to think themselves as good as white folks;" and that these frequent floggings, and an occasional murder, are necessary to maintain such a state of morals among the Blacks as will permit the vice-hating Whites to live in their neighborhood; yet, on the cross-examination, these Witnesses all very generally, as well as very reluctantly, confess that the *intimidation of Republican voters* is a prominent and not to be regretted result.

8. That to secure this purpose, the putting down of the Republican and the putting up of the Democratic Party, *Intimidation* is the grand measure—the intimidation of Republican voters, black and white, but especially the humble and defenceless, by Midnight Raids; by Burning Houses and Stores, and the Destruction of Crops; by Whippings of such extreme cruelty as often to end in Death; by most indecent and painful Maiming; by Assassination and Murder in such cowardly manner and with such hellish device as may strike terror into whole counties, and bring down the Republican vote from two or three thousand to less than a single dozen.

9. That "School-teachers," and "Preachers of the Methodist Church North," seem to be the especial abhorrence of these Democratic Assassins; and hundreds of School-houses and Methodist Churches have been given to the flames; and Christendom will stand aghast when it is made known the scores of School-teachers and Methodist Preachers, who, by this Democratic agency, within these three years, have been Whipped! Shot! Hung! and, in some instances, it is believed, Burned at the Stake!

10. That in nearly one-half the States of this Union this work of hell is now going on, night by night—every month extending the range of its bloody operations, and fearfully multiplying the number of its victims!

11. That it is solely and immediately in the service of the Democratic Party—a large portion of the party South heartily approving—large numbers of the party North attempting its palliation by excuse, and its shelter from scorn by covering up or denying its crimes, as if cowardly Assassination could be palliated, and brutal Murder excused—and the Democratic Party throughout the land rejoicing in its promise of help. So, either by open and acknowledged action, or by the no less criminal and the more cowardly participation of extenuating and shielding the crime, the Party, South and North, become before the people and before God equal sharers in the responsibility.

Out of the mouths of more than two hundred Witnesses is every syllable of this established; and more than ten thousand of the shroudless Dead, from hidden places by wayside, in swamp and mountain, and from the sleepless ashes of fired houses, shout their ghastly AMEN!

A single instance of these thousand Outrages perpetrated upon an American citizens on foreign soil, would be thought ample cause for War; and our entire Navy would hasten to enforce the Nation's indignation. And such abuse as is daily meted out to these humble Methodist Preachers, if offered one of our Missionaries on heathen ground, would arouse the whole American church until every mind was laden with demands for "Protection."

The thanks of all citizens who love Right and hate Repine are due the faithful men of this Committee, who, forgetting their own ease, have so industriously devoted these hot months to the unearthing of this giant Villainy.

Christian men of our country! Humane men! All decent men, we appeal to you! Is a party worthy of life in this land which seeks supremacy through such hell-born measures?

☞ The Louisville *Courier* is credited with saying that one or two New England ladies, who went South to teach the negro children, were ostracised for no other offence than that of bathing in the river with a number of colored gentlemen. This is one of the Democratic ways of apologizing for the Ku Klux. All that we have to say is: the editor who takes the advantage of a female, when he knows she is unable to chastise him for his conduct, to perpetrate such a slander, is as much of a coward as one of those midnight assassins. The man who slanders a man slanders his equal, but the man who slanders a woman is a coward.

☞ People frequently wonder how it is that men who control railroads, at only fair salaries, make princely fortunes. Our attention has been directed to this matter, for the last three months, and facts have been placed in our possession, which, without explanation, show an organized system of tariffing, (to use a mild phrase,) of shippers, for the benefit of those who control the operations of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that will startle some people who do business with that giant corporation. We intend to pursue our investigations until we are fully satisfied that we are not doing any one injustice, and when we have done this, "we will publish right or wrong."

☞ Confidential communications are universally regarded as sacred among gentlemen. It were strange if it were otherwise, and yet it seems there are those who do not know this, or who take every opportunity to violate the rule.

☞ A Democratic cotemporary, more frank than discreet, says:

"The party never did, and does not now endorse the doctrine of negro equality or negro suffrage; but holds to its oft-repeated declaration, that this is a white man's government, and that none but white men should vote or hold office. The ninth resolution of the State platform simply recognizes as valid and binding, the amendments to the constitution, including the obnoxious XVth article."

Well, we hope they will stick to this position. All the negro votes that they will catch, if this is their theory, will not pay for the paper upon which the ninth resolution is written.

☞ We are told that Gen. Lane is charged with being the author of the communications which have appeared in the JOURNAL, over the signature of "A Taxpayer," ventilating Poor House affairs.—We are free to say that Gen. Lane, to the best of our knowledge, has never written a single line for the JOURNAL, and we know he did not write the communications in question. We say this in justice to the General. We are not a recipient of the *Herald* and, therefore, only casually learned that the General has been wronged by a charge of this kind.

☞ We have stated clearly and implicitly, we think, our own, as well as the position of others, in these columns, in the last three weeks, and in addition to this we have made an unbiased statement of the facts pertaining to the case in question, and no successful contradiction has been forthcoming, therefore, we have done. No amount of personal abuse or misrepresentation will induce us to depart from this resolution. Personal detraction is very much like a boomerang; it is just as likely to strike the detractor as the person assailed.

☞ Hon. John Scott, who has been in South Carolina for the last month, taking testimony in regard to the horrible practices of the Ku Klux, arrived at home on Monday evening the 31st ult. He bears the marks of hard labor. The Committee adjourned to meet on the 20th of September. We hope Mr. Scott will give us the advantage of his investigations in the approaching campaign. He is prepared, no doubt, to satisfy our Democratic brethren that there is such an organization in existence as the Ku Klux.

☞ The Democrats claim that they have found a leak in the Treasury, and the way they hold on to it is a caution. They evidently think it a good thing. Stick to it, and get all out of it that you can; it may be possible that you may not have another such a chance in an age. The Democrats like leaks; they pick up the little droppings—the waste, and they all hold their hats.

☞ Again we would urge upon the Republicans of this county to attend the delegate elections on Saturday next, and see that none but true and honest men, who cannot be controlled by Mr. Speer or his allies, be selected as delegates. Let the best men in the county be sent here next Tuesday to make a ticket for our support this fall. Turn out! Turn out and do your duty!

☞ We direct attention to the call for a Mass Meeting to be held on Tuesday evening, the 14th inst., for the purpose of ratifying the nominations and opening the campaign. Hon. John Scott will present, no doubt, his experience among the Ku Klux and many of the sworn facts which are in his possession. The late trains will stop at all way stations. A large attendance is expected.

☞ We would call attention to the fact that a change has been made in the place for holding the election for delegates to the County Convention to be held on the 12th inst., in Shade Gap and Mount Union boroughs. The election will be held at McGowan's hotel in the former, and at the borough school house in the latter.

☞ Another "Sockdoleager!" The public debt statement for July shows that nearly $9,000,000 have been paid. How do you like it, apologists for the Ku Klux?

European Correspondence.

LONDON, England, July 22, 1871.

DEAR JOURNAL:—I left the city of Glasgow on the 14th inst. At this place our company was cut down to two of us. The Rev. Mr. J. W. Evans left us for Wales. The Rev. Dr. Bell and myself will continue our European journey together. From Glasgow to the city of Edinburg, forty-nine miles, the country is rolling and is considerable of a mineral district. We arrived in Edinburg in the forenoon and put up at the Caledonian hotel. Edinburg is the capital of Scotland. It is situated on two ridges of hills, within two miles of the Firth of Forth, and contains 200,000 inhabitants. It is said Edinburg, for its size, is one of the most imposing, interesting and magnificent cities in Europe. Through its centre a deep ravine extends. But this ravine has been converted into beautiful gardens, and is crossed by two spacious bridges at different points. On the summit of a tremendous precipice, in the centre of the city, some four hundred feet high and nearly round, with commanding view, stands Edinburg Castle, whose origin is clouded in obscurity. It is one of those fortresses which, by the articles of union between England and Scotland, must be kept fortified.—Here are crown jewels, which are kept guarded in an old apartment of this castle. This castle is teeming with romance and history. The room is shown here where that unfortunate Queen first became a mother, and a window where her son, afterwards James VI, when only eight days old, was let down in a basket several hundred feet to be conveyed to a place of safety. In this castle a cannon is fired off every day at 1 o'clock, by electric telegraph, in order to keep the correct time with Greenwich. The principal street is Princes street. Here most of the hotels are located, and also the stupendous monument of Sir Walter Scott. It is 200 feet high and has 287 steps leading to the top of the gallery. The National Picture Gallery is of the Greek order, and is filled with ancient paintings. There are several large equestrian statues of the Duke of Wellington, Nelson, and Burns, and the National Monument erected to the memory of the heroes of Waterloo. There are several large cathedrals and church edifices. In the centre of Parliament Square stands the equestrian statue of Charles II. Another important memorial of Scotland's ancient splendor is the remains of Holyrood. It must have been a magnificent building in former days. The most interesting rooms in the palace are those last occupied by the unfortunate Mary. Her bed chamber remains in the same state as when she left it, and the cabinet, where her secretary, Rizzie, was murdered. In the picture gallery are over one hundred portraits of Scotland's kings, queens and lords. The Abbey of Holyrood was founded by King David I, in the twelfth century. The King's Palace, which is attached to Holyrood Abbey, was built in the fifteenth century by King James V, and it is a magnificent structure. Queen Victoria pays a visit once a year, and spends a few weeks, to please the people of Scotland. I also visited the Queen's Park and Margaret's Well, and drank some of its refreshing water. Deans Cemetery is the finest, most beautiful and well laid out cemetery that I ever visited. I saw the house in which John Knox resided. The morning of the 15th, when I awoke and gazed out of three-story window of the hotel, and saw that wonderful Castle, towering up towards heaven, which is right opposite to me and within one quarter of a mile, with her high guns pointing in every direction, I felt, while here, perfectly safe from all surrounding enemies. Scotland is a healthy country. Here you see no pale, consumptive-looking faces, but all looking fresh, hale and robust. It would be a good investment for some of our young single American gentlemen to come here and select a companion from some of these cheerful, bright looking bonnie lassies. The most novel costume I have seen in my travels is here worn by some of these Highlanders.—You will see now and then men in the streets of the city wearing a tight body made of white pressed flannel, a short blue or red over skirt from the waist down to the lower part of the thighs; their legs from there down below the knees to the calf entirely bare, with long stockings buckled up, wearing shoes, and black cap with broad scarlet band.

There is a peculiar feature in the buildings in Glasgow and Edinburg, in contrast from other cities I have ever seen. Here the buildings are built all with fine granite stone, the fronts of the buildings are dressed with smooth face, and you see no building less than three story, and some have ten, so that the rich and poor are alike as respects houses, only that the poor are crowded with more or less families in each building, and occupy those streets that are narrow and back from the business and more fashionable thoroughfares. The pavements are all laid with fine, large granite stone, and wide; streets are paved with square blocks of stone. Omnibusses and cabs are the vehicles for travelling; the fare in omnibusses is 2 pence the entire length of the streets, and in cabs four shillings per hour.

On July 15th I left the city of Edinburg in the morning for York, in England, distance 207 miles by rail. Passed several large towns before we reached New Castle, in the northern part of England. The country is mostly level and finely improved, but the farms much larger than I expected, and not as thickly settled as in Dauphin and Lancaster counties in your State. The chief products are oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, beans and some little wheat. No corn fields seen since we landed. We passed through fine grazing settlements, and numberless flocks of sheep are raised and fed for the market of the finest and largest growth.

New Castle, on the river Tyne, has a population of over 200,000. It is situated near the mouth of Tyne where it empties into the North or German sea, and is the great depot city for the large coal district—the most extensive in Europe. From there we passed through the city of Darlington—a large iron manufacturing city. We reached York in the afternoon and took lodgings at the Black Swan hotel, in Coney street. This street is the most fashionable in the city. We spent an hour or two strolling through some of the streets, and then turned in for the night. Here my friend Dr. Bell concluded to have his hair cut and dressed preparatory to the Sabbath. He stepped into a barber-shop, when he, for the first time, had his hair combed and cleansed by a machine, a rather new and novel instrument, all for six pence, and if there had been any vermin there they would have been scattered instanter.

Sabbath morning, July 16th, we attended Baptist Sabbath School at 9 A. M, and Baptist preaching at 10½ o'clock. In the absence of their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Smythe, the Rev. Mr. Henderson, of the Wesleyan church supplied his pulpit. His text was the 1st chapter and 21st verse of Phillipians. In the afternoon at 4 o'clock we attended Episcopal services—coral singing and prayer. In the evening, at 6½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. Bell preached in the Baptist church from Isaiah 286 chap. 16 and 17 verses. At 8½ o'clock I heard a Wesleyan preach in the Park on the river side, from the words: "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved."

The city of York contains a population of 50,000, and is situated in the centre of a beautiful plain, on the river Ouse, which is navigable to its entrance into the German Sea; the city lies on both sides of the river, and is crossed by two fine bridges. This is a very ancient city. The hotel we stopped at has been built over 400 years since. The streets are narrow, only admitting two carriages to pass; the pavements are only about five feet in width; both streets and pavements are substantially paved with stone. If two persons walking together meet a couple, either one or the other must step down on the street while the others pass, but they always give Americans the preference. This city is only second in rank in the Kingdom. York has always held a conspicuous place in all the disturbances of the country, particularly in the war of the "Roses." It is said it dates back nearly 1000 years before Christ. During the time of the Romans A. D. 150, it was captured by Britain. It is enclosed in ancient walls, supposed to have been erected A. D. 1250 by Edward I.—The walls now form a fine promenade around the city. Constantine the Great, the first christian Emperor, was born here in 272, and his father Constantine died here in 307. The Cathedral was founded by Edwin, King of Northumberland, A. D. 625, and is the second largest in the Kingdom, its length is 524 feet, breadth 240, transepts 222, nave 264, height of ceiling 99, and western towers 204. York Castle is an object of general interest. It is enclosed with a substantial stone wall, laid in cement, well finished, and is 35 feet high and 1100 yards in circuit, and cost £203,530, comprising cliffs, towers and prison, covering four acres of ground. The Museum Gardens, St. Leonard's Hospital, St. Mary's Abbey, Sir William's College, and the City Walls overlooking the railroad depots are of great interest.—We took a promenade of over half a mile on the city walls before leaving the city.

We took the train for London this day at 11 o'clock; distance 200 miles; passed through a magnificent country, part of it very level, not unlike the Western prairies, and part rolling. Went through some dozen tunnels, some of them over a mile in length. Passed through the cities of Doncaster, Retford, Newark, Petersburg and Grantham. The latter place is noted for the manufacture of grain harvesters. This North-eastern railroad makes better time than our Pennsylvania Central, averaging 35 miles per hour, including stopages at every large town.

We reached London, the capital of Great Britain, the metropolis of the civilized world, at half-past 5 P. M., and put up at the Shirley House, on Queen's Square. Our programme from this city will be a tour in Belgium, the Rhine district, Switzerland and France, and return via. London, Wales, and Ireland. You shall hear from me from one of those points next week. So far we have enjoyed good health and are in good spirits.

Yours, &c.

W. B. L.

Mississippi Correspondence.

JACKSON, Miss., July 28, 1871.

MR. EDITOR:—To a person reared in the busy North, where energy of character, good will and progress is apparently the legacy and birthright of every child, stimulating it in youth to the acquisition of knowledge, and as it attains maturity, to the many useful objects, the pursuit of which our glorious Constitution and broad free country accord the most untrammelled and encouraging liberty; to a person reared amid such influences and associations, a sudden transition to many portions of the South would create in him the belief that he had been wafted by the hand of some friendly (or rather unfriendly) genii into a country and among a people distinct from his own in a geographical, political and social sense.—Doubtless the first thing which would attract his attention would be the peculiarity of the population, consisting, as it does, of all shades and colors, from the thick-lipped Ethiopian to the beautiful, graceful, sprightly Octoroon.—The predominating color, however, among the black race and its several different grades, is the genuine ebony, particularly so among the rising generation, as the intermixture of the two races has been greatly on the decrease since the war.

The next thing that would strike our supposed tourist as peculiar, would be the indifference and lack of energy displayed by the people, notably so among the whites. Were he inspired with hopes of finding a genuine specimen of "Southern chivalry," his ideas of knightly bearing, and bold, dashing address, would be strangely at variance with his thoughts, as he confronted a bitter, despondent, moody adherent of the "lost cause" who, like his vanquished leader, "accepts nothing," curses the "new departure," and exhausts his eloquence in senseless tirades against the Administration, the "thieving carpet-baggers" and the Ku-Klux band.

Were he questioned on the commercial, agricultural, or financial interests of his neighborhood he would assert the folly of attempting any enterprise or improvement as long as they were plundered and defrauded out of their property by the detested tax-collectors, sent into their midst, and protected by Federal bayonets, for the purpose of enriching themselves and masters at the expense of a "tax-ridden people." These imagined oppressions, I need hardly say, arise from their decided aversion to contribute, by the payment of justly assessed taxes, toward the support of a government they vainly endeavored to destroy by force of arms.

This spirit of opposition and bitterness exerts the most deplorable influence on the interests of the community where it manifests itself. Confidence in the motives and policy of the government is wanting, and as an almost natural result local, and even individual enterprise, find no encouragement. Were the effects of this stubborn folly, entailing, as it does, idleness and consequent poverty on the mass of the people, confined to those blind fanatics, to whom it can be clearly traced, its retributive action would appear just and almost Providential; but when we consider the following facts: that the South is largely populated by the freedmen, landed into a state of freedom a few years ago, penniless, and dependent on their daily labor for a livelihood; that during their bondage they were made to feel their utter dependence on their owners for every want; that they were reared in brutal ignorance and superstition by their conscientious masters; when we consider these facts can we be surprised that, intoxicated by the thought of freedom, yet at the same time unable to comprehend the degradation and misery they were released from, cut off from all sympathy and advice of their former masters; can we be surprised that many of them are drifted into idleness, vagabondism and crime? To whom can this state of affairs be charged? To those very men who, at the present time, by their implacable hatred and contempt of a government and administration, kind, just and magnanimous in its policy towards them, have excited the disgust and "departure" of their Northern sympathizers, and who are the loudest in their complaints of the shiftless and idle character of the negro.

But let us hope a new era is dawning on the South. The senseless jabberings of such fanatics as Davis and Stephens may have a tempering influence on the minds of their old adherents, but cut off from the sympathy and support of the political party in the North they were wont to call friends, perceiving the folly of acting independently as a party, the Southern Democracy is, we are willing to hazard our opinion, on the eve of relinquishing forever its old prejudices and animosities, and in accepting in good faith the issues of the war and the legality of the Constitutional Amendments, secure for themselves lasting peace and harmony, and shed additional lustre on the wisdom and purity of the Republican party.

AMERICUS.

The Poor House.

MR. EDITOR: The interests of the Tax-payers of our county demand a thorough investigation of the proceedings of the present Poor Directors and of John Logan—the *nominal* steward. The public wish to be informed how much was kept back from last year's report, and the object of so doing? Is this the conduct of honest men, who wish to make a faithful exhibit of affairs?

More light is wanted on the corn-crib and wagon shed question. Do the $225 cover the expense, or do some other items in the report make the cost really much more?

Questions are asked in all parts of the county, whether John Logan, or the Directors, or some outside parties, manage the affairs of said house, so that they may know where the responsibility belongs? Who can answer? Let the public know why all the patronage of the *House* is given to Democrats. We should like the editor of the 8x10 Shirleysburg *Herald* to continue his explanations why the Poor *House* buy all their goods of him and another Democrat.

How about the paints and oils? When the Poor *House* was painted, why were not proposals received and the job done by contract, as Mr. Garret wanted to do it, and instead, a "pet" Democrat got the job at his own price, while the Baptist church received proposals for painting, from the same persons, and Mr. Garret underbid the "pet" Democrat some $50, and did the work. Let us have some light, if it is true, why preference was given a Democrat over a Republican, as physician for the house, when the latter proposed to do it lower and was a man of equal experience and ability.

Let us know whether it is true that Mr. Drake—a skilled wagon and coffin maker, and a good Republican, who had always given satisfaction, was thrown overboard, and his work given to a Democrat.

Let us know too, whether Mr. Kerr, a sound Republican, and a man to whom the *nominal Steward* is said to be under obligations, for saving his property from levy and sale, at the hands of his army of creditors, was sacrificed, because he could not be bought to do the work of the clique, and Democrats in his stead?

Is not your buying and selling so cheap, confined to the interests of the clique? Let us know about the following points. Is it true that when the Steward buys segars by the box, for the use of the Directors, from the aforesaid immaculate editor, they are always required to be charged as sundries?

Is it true that Mr. Adam Heater—a former Poor Director—bought of the Poor House, two setts of harness, two bridles, two butt chains, and one pair of hames, for $10, which were worth more than double the amount?

Is it true that Mr. Miller—another guardian of the interest of the Poor, charged the county $45 for a set of breachings, without hames, or butt chains, or collars, or bridles?

Is it true that Dr. McKnight—physician of the house, sold the county an old worn out, rode-to-death army saddle for $10, and that the Steward gave Mr. Miller—the Poor Director, $4 for repairing the same?

Is it true that John Logan bought a carriage for some $65, of Wm. Harris, said to be worth only $40 by a competent carriage maker, and sold the same to the county for $100?

What is the real cause of the patronage going where it does? Is it true that John Logan and the editor of the 8x10, poured out their anathemas against every citizen, who, desiring to reduce taxation, signed a petition, to have the law changed so the Directors would meet only once every three months, instead of once every month? Is it true that Logan went to Harrisburg, at the expense of the county, to get the names of said citizens, and to mark and withdraw all patronage of the House from them? What a shame that the Steward placed there and paid to protect the interests of the county should prove recreant to his trust and frown upon any effort of reform to lower the taxes.

Let us have more explanations, Mr. Editor—for thou art a consistent jewel—better as an editor and Poor House *Manager*, than class-leader, or you would long before this, have informed the members of your class and the citizens of Shirley, why you did not publish a couple of letters received from a certain lady beyond the mill.

"Well W. A., we have no doubt you'll say—
Curse her! curse her! she'll rue the day,
That those fatal letters were sent,
Which have not all my venom spent."

But remember W. A.,

Tender handed touch a nettle,
And it pricks you for your pains;
Grasp it like a man of mettle,
And it soft as silk remains.

Now you little 8x10'er—

"Fife away, you fiffin' feller,
You may fife till you are yeller."

A TAX PAYER.

The Judgeship.

MR. EDITOR.—As the day designated for the appointment of Conferees approaches, the interest in the contest for the President Judgeship increases. Within a few days the Republicans of Huntingdon county will be required to decide upon their choice for that important office. Through correspondence and personal interviews with intelligent men throughout the county and the Judicial District we are firmly of the opinion that Judge Taylor neither wants, nor will accept of the nomination, but that he does want and is strenuously asking the control of the Conference of Huntingdon county, that he may nominate Mr. Read, of Cambria county, or some other man than John Dean, of Blair. In brief he won't accept a Republican nomination, yet wants to make it, and wants to make such a one as can be easily beaten, thus breaking down and destroying the Republican party. Good men, staunch Republicans, those having the best interests of the Republican party at heart, should be elected Conferees and none other.

A REPUBLICAN.

Poor Director.

MR. EDITOR.—Permit me to say (in justice) to my friends, that the articles headed Poor Director 1 and 2, were not written by me as charged by my political enemies.

The same parties have been charging me with unfaithfulness while I was county Treasurer, when they knew that their statements are utterly and maliciously false in every particular. They knew that all my official acts are on public record, so that any one can examine for himself. My enemies hope thus to prejudice my nomination for the Assembly, by prejudicing the minds of the people against me.

They refer in a scurulous way to "Dr. Legislature." While I was Treasurer, the new militia law came in force, under which the State claimed the militia money and the militia of the county claimed it also. I was compelled to pay the money to each claimant; and I got an act passed authorizing the Treasurer to refund the amount shown to have been twice paid as per vouchers. This was the only act I asked for and it was granted. The State also charged me with a large amount of money more than the county commissioners had assessed or provided for, which I refused to pay. There was also a discrepancy in the report of the State Department and our County Auditors. I tried to get a hearing before a court and jury, but I never got a trial and was compelled to pay a large amount of money that I did not owe. I am ready to compare my record with any one who has misrepresented me.

F. H. LANE.

Shirleysburg, August 7, 1871.

DEATH OF MRS. BURNSIDE.—The many friends of Mrs. Rachel J. Burnside, widow of the late Judge Burnside and eldest daughter of General Cameron, will regret to learn that she departed this life at three o'clock this morning, after a protracted illness. During her life she was always a devoted Christian, a friend of the poor, and a faithful mother and daughter. She was much esteemed wherever known for her many good qualities—"none knew her but to love her, none named her but to praise." The bereaved family have the sincere sympathy and condolence of our citizens generally, and have the blessed assurance that the deceased mother, daughter and friend is at rest in the arms of her Saviour, whom she so faithfully served and devotedly loved.—*Har. Telegraph.*

Frightful Calamity!

SEVENTY-FIVE PERSONS KILLED!

OVER TWO HUNDRED WOUNDED!

BOILER EXPLOSION!

The boiler of the Staten Island Ferry-boat Westfield exploded at about 1½ P. M. of Sunday, just as the vessel was starting on her trip from the foot of Whitehall Street, near the Battery. The particulars of the accident we copy from the New York Standard. There were on board at the time, as nearly as can be ascertained, nearly four hundred persons, generally of the working classes. The explosion shivered the upper works of the forward part of the boat, hurling the fragments of wood and iron and bodies of men, women and little children into the air.

The scene was utterly indescribable. In the ship lay the dismantled hull, surrounded by a heavy cloud of dust, steam and smoke. On the docks, on either side, were the dead bodies of those who had been blown thither, with pieces of boiler iron, huge beams of oak, and shattered timbers. The hull of the Westfield was a complete wreck. Forward of the wheel-house the upper works of the boat, even to the side raillings, were shattered into fragments, some of which had been blown to great distances, while others had fallen into the hold of the boat.

Those who witnessed the fearful scene, say that the explosion was accompanied by three distinct reports, similar in sound to the report of gunpowder exploding in an enclosed space. As the last dull thud was heard, fragments of the wreck, and human bodies were seen to mount high in the air with fearful velocity, and then to fall into the water or on the piers on either side. The hurricane deck—a mass of timber, probably thirty by fifty feet—was lifted bodily from the vessel, raised to the height of twenty or twenty-five feet, and then fell into the water near the end of the slip. Then came a cloud of smoke, and hot steam, and the scene was for a moment invisible to the horrified by-standers.

When the smoke cleared away a scene of horror, too intense for description, was presented. There lay the dismantled hull, still bearing a portion of her living freight, while around her, struggling in the water, were at least two hundred persons of all ages and both sexes. Clinging to the side-rails, at the stern of the boat, were many terrified women, some of them suffering intensely from scalds. These gave vent to their fright and suffering in heart-rending screams, which were swelled by the groans of the wounded and dying in the cabins, on deck and in the forward hold, and magnified into a very Babel of agonizing confusion by the outcries of those who were struggling for life in the stream.

For one moment those on the piles to piers on either side were paralyzed, but only a moment. The region abounds in boatmen, some few of whom witnessed the explosion. These noble men flew to the aid of the drowning people, and in an incredibly short time the river was swarming with boats. Abovt fifteen boats, each manned by an oarsman and a man in the stern, pushed into the stream, each retuning shortly with a load of seven or eight persons. Those on the piers stood on the stringers, and stretching down managed to grasp the hands of a few who were struggling near by. Some rushed aboard the hull, when the smoke had partially cleared away, and devoted themselves to recovering the bodies of the dead or aiding the wounded.

Many of the rescued were badly scalded, and some of them had wounds inflicted by splinters of the wreck. The scene after the rescue was as affecting as the explosion itself was horrible. The efforts of the batman had saved many, but many also had sunk beneath the surface, drowning before the very eyes of those who stood on the pier and witnessed their desperate buffettings with the destroying element, without being able to raise a hand to assist them. Altogether at least seventy-five lives were lost by the accident. The hospitals were literally filled with the wounded, numbering about two hundred.

The Connecticut Borgia.

Mrs. Sherman, alleged poisoner of husbands and children, is in close custody at Derby, Connecticut, the scene of most of her nefarious exploits. The main facts of her later life have already been given. But her whole career has been a history of extraordinary criminality. The daughter of a Trenton butcher, she married Edward Shruck when seventeen years old, and became in time the mother of six children. Then began the series of awful events for which she is now held to account. First her husband was taken sick and suddenly died, and subsequently all the children also died within two years, with no assignable cause. The woman soon moved to Connecticut and married Mr. Hurlburt, of Huntington, a man of considerable property; but he, too, died suddenly, shortly after making over all his wordly posessions to his wife. Suspicions now began to be aroused, which were not allayed when it became known that the widow had married her third husband, a widower with four children, two of whom were also "suddenly taken ill" and died. The father followed them in June last, and the physicians, now thoroughly aroused, made a *post mortem* examination and discovered the presence of arsenic in large quantities. Subsequent examinations disclosed that the same deadly drug had been the cause of the deaths of Mr. Sherman's children and Mr. Hurlburt, and the presumed murderess was accordingly arrested at New Brunswick, N. J., whither she had betaken herself. Her manner is cool and self-possessed, and her countenance betrays firmness and cunning. She says little, but expreses the belief in her ultimate acquittal. It can hardly be doubted, however, that she has actually committed no less than eleven most foul and unnatural murders.

Deaths.

WILLIAMSON.—In Huntingdon, on the 29th ult., Mrs. Elizabeth Williamson, wife of John Williamson, Esq., aged 72 years.

CORBIN.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Steel, in Henderson township, on the 2d inst., Mrs. Lydia Corbin, aged 101 yrs.

New Advertisements.

AGRICULTMRAL.

A regular meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House, on Wednesday evening of the coming Court. (16th inst.)

By order of Society,

aug9. R. M'DIVITT, Secretary.

THE WARM SPRINGS.

This popular summer resort is now open for visitors. The hunting and fishing grounds are unsurpassed, while the scenery is the grandest and most romantic in the State. It is the intention of the lessees to keep the Springs open the whole year and no pains will be spared to make guests comfortable.

aug.9-tf. HARRISON & GEISSINGER.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HUNTINGDON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

You are hereby notified that at the meeting to be held at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on *TUESDAY, AUGUST 15TH*, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, p. m., persons will be placed in nomination to be voted for as officers and directors of said Association. The election will take place at the annual meeting to be held at the Court House, on the 4th Monday of August, 1871, (28th day,) at 7½ o'clock, p. m.

P. M. LYTLE,
Aug9-2t, Secretary.

Political Announcements.

Fees.—President Judge, $5.00; Assembly, $4.00; Associate Judge, Sheriff, and Treasurer each, $3.00; Commissioner and Poor Director each, $2.00. ☞ *The fee must invariably be paid in advance.*☜ Communications recommending gentlemen for office, *ten cents per line*, which must be paid, invariably, in advance.

ASSEMBLY.

To the Republican Voters of Huntingdon county: I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the coming Republican Convention.

H. CLAY MARSHALL.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce G. A. HEATON, of Carbon township, as a candidate for the Sheriffality, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Capt. JOHN BREWSTER, of McConnellstown, as a candidate for High Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce J. HARRY SHAVER, of Mt. Union, as a candidate for High Sheriff of Huntingdon county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of JACKSON LAMBERSON, of Huntingdon, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the usages of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce AMOS HOUCK, of Broad Top City, as a candidate for High Sheriff of Huntingdon county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

The voters of the Republican party in Huntingdon county are respectfully informed of my intention to be a candidate at the ensuing Republican Convention for nomination to the office of Sheriff.

JACKSON HARMON.

We, voters of Alexandria and Porter township, recommend W. S. VARNER as a suitable candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of SAMUEL STEFFEY, of Jackson township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the usages of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. C. HUTCHISON, of Warriorsmark, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the usages of the Republican party.

e Huntingdon Journal.

dnesday Morning, August 9, 1871.

ADING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

MORIAH LODGE, No. 390, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.
NDING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the uesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.
TATA LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday g, third floor, Leister's building.
ST HOK CAMP OF I. O. O. F., meets every second and Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.
LAPAHOE TRIBE, No. 68, I. O. of R. M., meets every day evening, third floor, Leister's building.
NG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.
T 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in House.
N COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each h.
NTINGDON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.
NTINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth ay of each month in Good Templar's Hall.
: WEBSTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, Y. M. C. A. room.
NTINGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third ays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

tist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLANE Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
holic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'HALLORAN. es first three Sundays in every month.
angelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. es on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
man Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. es on Sabbath: 7 p. m.
thodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. es on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
testant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.
sbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZAHNISER. Sermon Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

ef Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

nds irredeemable—Vaga-bonds.

e camp meeting season is at hand.

e are now quartered in our new press room.

w is the time to subscribe for the JOURNAL.

ass cages, for birds, are the latest novelty.

mpleted—The new bridge spanning the .

oor—The peaches and cantalopes in mar-

. S. Lytle's new house, on the Hill, is go-up.

usical—The chirp of the cricket and the -did.

on't forget the Mass Meeting on Tuesday ing next.

on't forget the delegate election on Saturnight next.

new name for the Grecian bend is the ck stoop."

he cars will run to Louden, Franklin counhis week.

he season for shooting squirrels commenon the 1st inst.

he new steel works at Johnstown have e into operation.

he plasterers are at work on Port's new se, on Fifth street.

he gutter on the north side of Allegheny et continues to stink.

arrow gauge railroads cost so little that ybody will have a railroad.

he Bedford Springs are the best abused ering place in the country.

he lower end of the county is very much ated on the railroad question.

narrow gauge railroad could be built up ne Creek for less than $5,000 per mile.

suggestive toast over a glass of whiskey ere's what makes us wear old clothes.

Women are like horses—The gayer the ness they have on, the better they feel.

. K. M'Cahan, Esq., has had his stable, on corner of Fifth and Mifflin streets, removed.

Coffee-Pot" Wallace was in town, the oth-lay, looking after the interest of his party.

apt. T. S. Johnson, of the firm of Henry & , is now east for another stock of new goods.

We call attention to the advertisement of age driver wanted." Here is a chance for ber fellow.

Whatever Midas touched turned into gold. these days, touch a man with gold, and ll turn into anything.

Our friends coming to town, next week, will ase call and see us. We won't take more mps than are coming to us.

The completion of a railroad from Chambsburg to Mt. Union would make a direct te from the South to Canada.

The colored citizens of this place indulged a pic-nic and hop, on Thursday last, in the ods, on the farm of Col. Huyett.

Brainerd, of the Tyrone *Herald*, dropped in see us the other day. He looks well and s he is prospering. Call again.

The canning and preserving of fruit for ter use occupies the attention of prudent sekeepers at the present time.

Mr. Isaac Lininger has sold his half lot of ound, on Hill street, to J. C. Blair, for the g sum of $5,000. Pretty well sold.

Since our story of the killing of two pigeons the Fast Line on the Central the New York Erie road has got up a pigeon story.

A new paper is announced for McConnellsrg, Fulton county. J. C. Alexander and J. Dawnes are to run it. A poor speculation.

We noticed a fellow, on Saturday night, weetly dreaming the happy hours away" the pavement. Bug juice had something do with it.

The Meteor Base Ball Club, of Mifflin, will y the Star Base Ball Club of this place, on ursday afternoon, August 10th. A lively ne is expected.

An eminent physician has discovered that e nightmare, in nine cases out of ten, is proced from owing a bill to the printers. Dequents, think of that.

We have added several fonts of new and icy type to our jobbing department, and are tter prepared than ever to accommodate our trons. Call and see specimens.

The West Branch camp meeting at M'Elhatn, will commence on the 15th inst. It is exected that 500 tents will be erected on the ounds prior to the day of opening.

A young lady in town stepped into a store e other evening along with her beau to buy pair of shoes. She selected No 2's. The xt morning she went back and exchanged em for No. 5's.

Kate Boyd of Cincinnati knocked her lover ad over heels into the street last Wednesy, because she caught him showing her icture to a crowd of young men on the steps a saloon. Bully for Kate.

The meeting of the State Teachers' Associaon will be held at Williamsport on the 8th, h and 10th of the present month., The busiss exercises of this meeting promise to be an unusually interesting character. The ate Superintendent says: "The Executive ommittee have secured the presentation of ch educational matter as is of great and iversal importance at this time. The subct matter to be presented will elicit not only luable and interesting discussions, but will quire an expression of opinion on the part the Association more in keeping with its eliberative character."

The Lewistown *Gazette* says that on Thursy, the 20th ult., a son of Eliel McVey, of liver township, aged about 15 years, had an lventure which resulted in his death. He id noticed that a squirrel had a nest in the unk of a tree near his father's house, made s way up, and when at the height of twenty et, he stirred into a hole with a stick, when blacksnake stuck its head towards his face. he boy it seems either attempted to jump to e ground, or lost his hold and fell. He went the house, and did not at first seem much urt; but subsequently it was found that he ad sustained internal injuries, from which he ied on the 27th.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—An experience of sixteen years has given the officers of that institution the practical knowledge so essential to full success, and of so much value to the pupils, and placed the College in the very front rank of American educational institutions. The buildings, recently enlarged, and refitted in handsome style, are among the finest for the purpose in the country. The location is quiet and retired, and yet within a few minutes' walk of the termini of all the railroads, the principal churches, the new City Hall and the buildings of the Mercantile Library Association, the Allegheny Parks, and other places of interest. The Faculty—one of the largest to be found in any school in the United States—numbers upwards of twenty teachers, selected with special reference to their experience and qualifications for their work. The methods of teaching are thorough, and intended to develop the mental and moral powers of the pupil. The total charges for boarding, light, furnished and carpeted room, fuel, church sitting, ten pieces washing each week, tuition in the full English course and Latin, are less than three hundred dollars a year. Better than all else is the moral tones pervading the school.

The Fall term commences September 5th. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE U. B. CHURCH AT MOUNT UNION.—The United Brethren of Mount Union, under the pastorate of Rev. James M. Smith have determined to erect a suitable building for their accommodation and on Sunday, the 30th ult., the cornerstone was laid in presence of a very large congregation. The sermon was preached by our highly esteemed friend Rev. M. P. Doyle, of Johnstown. A metallic box was placed in a niche cut in the stone, in which was deposited an English and a German bible, a hymn book, minutes of the Allegheny Conference of 1871, roll of members, list of contributions, and a copy each of the following papers: *Harp and Songster*, *Religious Telescope*, *Child's Friend*, HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, *Monitor*, *Globe* and *Daily State Journal*, with a variety of subscriptions.

While the church is building the Presbyterian congregation tendered their church to the Brethren.

TALL CORN.—We clip the following notice of tall corn from a recent number of the *People's Journal* published at Vinton, Iowa, by which it would appear that Huntingdon county is slightly ahead in this respect. The corn raised by Mr. McElroy was measured on the 15th of the last month, (July):

BIG CORN.—Mr. Jas. McElroy, of Barree Forge, Pennsylvania, having seen a notice in the JOURNAL of some tall corn raised in Benton county, writes to his son H. H. McElroy, this note: "Tell the editor of the PEOPLE'S JOURNAL that he need not brag on his Iowa corn, for I have corn that is 12 feet and 3 inches high. If he doesn't believe it, tell him to come down some evening and measure it, and I will keep him over night and give him a fresh start in the morning."

"DUTCH JAKE."—In our issue of last week, in a local item entitled, "Almost a Suicide, or what 'Dutch Jake' did," we gave a ludicious discription of an affair in West Huntingdon. Since then a friend of ours, as well as of the party in question, informs us that we did Jake great injustice, and that Jake is a good, honest, sober and industrious citizen. We are heartily glad to hear this and take all back, we said, a thousand times. We never desire to do any one injustice, and when we are apprised that we have done so, we stand ready to make the *amende honorable*, square. Gaweiss, Jake.

SUICIDE OF MRS. CLARK OF SIX MILE RUN.—Our community was shocked, on Monday evening of last week, by a telegram from Pittsburg, stating that a Mrs. Clarke, of Huntingdon, had committed suicide by hanging herself to a post of the bedstead, in her room, at the Union Depot Hotel. It was learned next morning that Mrs. Clarke was the wife of a man living at Six Mile Run, and that he was on the way to Pittsburgh, to identify the body. We expect, next week, to publish a full statement of the whole matter which will throw light on the mystery connected with it.

CAMP MEETING NEAR CASSVILLE.—A camp meeting, under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held on the old Taylor Ground near Cassville, to commence Friday, August 25th. Boarding and horse feed will be furnished at the ground.

No huckstering of any kind will be allowed on, or nearer the ground than that prscribed by law.

The ministers and members of neighboring charges, and sister churches, are most cordially invited to attend this "Feast of Tabernacles."

A. W. DECKER, Pastor.

CONCERT.—The lady members of the M. E. Church, of Alexandria, have assumed part of the debt of their new church, and they will give a series of concerts, in the old M. E. Church, commencing on Thursday evening the 17th inst., and continuing during Friday and Saturday nights. Addresses and dialogues will be repeated by the Sabbath School scholars and others. Very fine vocal and instrumental music will also be dispensed. Admission 25 cents.

WE regret to say that Wm. J. Householder has been obliged to quit the Mercantile Business on account of ill health. The Messrs. March have succeeded in securing the services of John M'Laughlin, who will be happy to have the citizens of Marklesburg and vicinity call and see him. John knows how to treat all who visit him, and we would ask that a liberal share of patronage be extended to him. You will find him ready for business at the store of Joseph March & Bros., Marklesburg store. 1t.

MESSRS. MARCH & BRO., return their thanks to those who have so promptly complied with a request for settlement, next week being court week they would again ask those attending court, and all others indebted to them, to call at once and settle, as their old accounts must be settled at once, or left for collection. They prefer settling their own accounts, and do not wish to give either trouble or add costs, [aug2-2t.

WE learn from the Denver City Daily *Tribune*, that W. W. Borst, Esq., late Stationkeeper at that place, has been appointed Superintendent and General Freight and Ticket Agent of the Rio Rrande road. Being a subscriber of the JOURNAL, and consequently a good fellow, we wave our hat for him.

MINERS LAID OFF.—A few days ago the operators, in the Broad Top region, announced to the miners that they would reduce the wages, and on the 3d inst, the miners, almost to a man, "laid off." It is not known how soon the matter will be adjusted. There has been no disturbance.

WE have been requested to announce, by the Rev. J. A. Churm, that a camp meeting will be held by the United Brethren in Christ, about midway between Orbisonia and Scottsville, on the land of A. Price, commencing the 7th of September.

FRESH VEGETABLES.—The market car of Messrs. Africa & Black will arrive every Wednesday evening, where vegetables of every kind can be had, wholesale or retail, as cheap as the cheapest. [aug 8-tf.

FOR the best Apple Pearers, go to A. R. Stewart & Co. Sign of the big Padlock. [9-2t.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOROUGH COUNCIL.—Stated Meeting, August 4, 1871. Present, *Chief Burgess*, Mr. Africa.

Assistant Burgesses, Messrs. Murray and Boring.

Council, Messrs. Baily, Buchanan, Burchinell Henry, Strickler and Williamson.

The minutes of the last stated, adjourned and special meetings were read and approved.

The chairman reported that the sewer at the intersection of Allegheny and Fourth streets had been repaired by the Penn'a. R. R. Co.

Mr. Baily from the special committee appointed to draft an ordinance to establish a police force reported a bill entitled "An ordinance for the promotion of peace and good order in the borough of Huntingdon," which was read, amended and agreed to. On motion, the rules in relation to said bill were dispensed with, and it was read a second and third time and passed.

A petition of 17 citizens of the borough praying the erection of a bridge crossieg on Fifth street at the intersection of School House lane was read, when on motion it was

Ordered, That a crossing shall be placed at the point named by the Street Commissioner uncer the direction of the Committee on Streets.

On motion, the Committee on Finance was discharged from the further consideration of the bill of John E. Smucker for material carted on Washington street, between second and third streets, and an order was granted to Mr. Smucker for the amount of said bill—$24 00.

The following preamble was read and adopted, to wit:

Whereas, complaints have been made to the Council of the bad condition of the pavements and gutters in front of the Episcopal Church and a vacant lot lying immediately east there of on Hill street; and on the eastern side of Sixth street between Hill and Washington streets, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chief Burgess shall cause said pavements and gutters to be laid off, graded and staked, and the owners of said lots shall be notified by the High Constable that unless said pavements and gutters are made of good hard brick according to said grade and the manner prescribed in an ordinance relating to the eastern side of St. Clair now 2nd street, passed the 2nd day of April, 1869, and completed within twenty days after said notice, the same shall be constructed by the proper officer of the borough and the cost thereof, with twenty per centum in addition will be collected from the respective owners of said lots.

On motion, orders were granted as follows:

Sam'l A. Steel, on act. of bridges	$200 00
W. I. Steel, leathers for fire engine	1 95
J. C. Blair, view of Huntingdon and frame	3 75

Check Roll, Street Commissioners, for July.

Work on Hill street	$28 00
Work on Washington street	81 00
Work on Mifflin street	12 00
Work on Church street	1 50
Work on Second street	10 00
Work not classified	35 25
Total	$167 75

A bill of A. R. Stewart & Co., not being classified was laid over.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the committee appointed at the stated meeting in May, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to measure the masonry erected by Samuel H. Shoemaker on Mifflin street, at Muddy Run, and ascertain the amount due him according to the contract and for the amount so ascertained the Burgesses or a majority of them are authorized to draw their order on the Treasurer.

On motion, the Committee on Public Property were authorized to rent the back room of the Council House.

BEDFORD COUNTY ITEMS.—The following items we have clipped from the Bedford County *Press*:

The dedication of the new M. E. Church at Bedford has been posponed to the 10th of September.

Camp-meeting will commence at Plasantville on the 10th and Williams' on the 18th inst.

James McCleary, much respected citizen of the Yellow Creek Settlement, died from consumption on last Friday evening.

One Somersetter conveyed seventy gallons of huckelberries to market one day last week. And it wasn't good weather for berries, either.

William Woy, Jr., of East Providence township, shot a crane one day last week, which mearsured six feet from tip to tip.

Surveyors have located a tram road from Hopewell to the ore bank near Yellow Creek. It is proposed to build the road at once, for the purpose of getting at the ore in that section.

Edward Body, an employee in the Kemble Coal & Iron Co's., ore bank, near this place, was injured by the caving in of a quantity of earth and ore in the mine in which he was at work, on last Friday.

Mr. J. C. Sparks, of Black Valley, met with an accident one day last week, whereby one of his orbs was eclipsed and the side of his face put in mourning for the time being. He was riding from home for a physician at a break neck rate of speed, when his horse fell, with the above consequences.

The barn of Mr. Harrison Hart, of Juniata township, this county, was burned, together with all its contents, on last Thursday. Mr. H., losses all his summer's crop of wheat and rye, besides a lot of hay, etc. His loss is very severe, and he was wholly without insurance. The fire is supposed to have been kindled by a little girl who was caught playing with matches in the barn.

The young folks at Rays Hill, together with a sprinkling from this place, indulged in another pic-nic at the Union Church, on last Saturday. About thirty couples were present, and it is agreed on all sides that a first rate time was had. The amount of good things on hand was in keeping with the usual liberality of the people of that section.

The family of Uriah Blackburn, of St. Clair township, this county, was made the object of very severe affliction lately, in that four, bright, interesting children, in less than two weeks, fell victims to that dred disease, scarlet fever. The following is a record of the decease of the little ones:

Clara Jane Blackburn, died June 20th aged 6 years 8 months and 15 days.

Anna Della Blackburn, died July 2d, aged 5 years 4 months and 11 days.

Edith Rebecca Blackburn, died July 9th, aged 2 years 11 months and 10 days.

Sarah Lizzie Blackburn, died July 16th aged 1 year 3 months and 8 days.

WILL THEY DO IT?—The advent of the first train of cars into Bedford, should be a matter of sufficient moment to the people of that good borough to warrant the most extravagant rejoicing. It is expected that the trial trip will be made on the 15th inst. We would suggest to our Bedford friends that they get up a celebration for on or about the first of September. And let there be a good time—a procession, the burial of the body of an old coach, speeches, etc. Bloody Run will furnish the military escort, and Huntingdon might be induced to supply the assistant mourners. Will our friends in Bedford do this? and if so, will they lay aside their selfishness for a time and invite their neighbors?

RAILROAD NEWS.—"All is lovely along the line," is the word that comes to us from the railroad. On the Bridgeport end several of the sub-contractors have finished their contracts, and the balance are pushing things with all possible speed. Between Mt. Dallas and Bedford the road is nearly ready for the track layers—in fact work in this particular having been begun on Monday at this end. Mr. Kellogg, with his corps of carpenters, is rapidly pushing the construction of the Bedford bridge. We expect to visit Bridgeport by rail before the October election, and Bedford for certain before the 20th of this month.

Messrs. James M. Wattson and Findlay Barber, two of the best members of Mr. Fulton's Engineer Corps, have resigned their positions and gone east. We opine their services will be greatly missed, and although sorry to have them part with us at this stage, yet we wish them all the success imaginable wherever their lot may be cast.

HAVE you ever tried Nature's Hair Restorative? You will be delighted with it. Clean, safe, and *effervescent*. It is driving all the poisonous compounds out of the mrrket. It is as clear as crystal. See advertisement. [aug9-2t.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

Robt. U. Jacob, having just received a large stock of the best Wilksbarre and Sunbury coal, is prepared to deliver the same to his customers and the public generally, at the very lowest market prices. See him and hear his prices.

He is also constantly receiving Broad Top coal from the celebrated Barnet mine—which he is selling at low figures. Office 105, Fourth Street. june21.

WANTED.—10,000 lbs Tub Washed Wool 1,000 cords Bark, by HENRY & Co. May 9th, 1871-3m.

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's. March 22, tf.

WARRIORSMARK SABBATH SCHOOL PIC NIC.—The grandest Sabbath School pic nic ever known in Huntingdon county, was held in the Grove near Warriorsmark, on Saturday, the 5th inst., under the direction of the Meth. E. Church.

The morning was ushered in with a light shower of rain, which laid all dust and made the way pleasant. The Warriorsmark schools, Methodist and Presbyterian, were formed at an early hour, and marched to the M. E. Church, in order to receive the following schools as they came in: First, the Centre Line School, in wagons and buggies, beautifully decorated, making a good appearance. Second, the Franklinville and Huntingdon Furnace Schools, which had united on the way, at the house of Daniel Conrad, and which were conveyed in two six horse teams from the Furnace, under the supervision and direction of Messrs. Hays Hamilton and D. S. Wray, four four-horse teams under direction of Daniel Conrad, Nicholas Parks, D. R. Miller and Mr. Borst, the last named being from Colerain, who was the recipient of a large and beautiful flag from T. Lyon, Esq. These teams were beautifully decorated, the horses with wreaths, flags and ribbons, while the wagons were festooned with flowers. These wagons were filled to overflowing with people and provisions, from fifty to sixty in each wagon. Then followed a large number of spring-wagons and buggies, all in good order. Next came the Pennsylvania Furnace and Graysville Schools, united, with a large number of wagons, spring-wagons and buggies, all nicely decorated and in the best order, and an immense crowd of people, all merry and happy, expecting great enjoyment during the day.

The line of march to the ground was as follows: Band of music, Presbyterian School of Warriorsmark, Centre Line, Franklinville, Huntingdon Furnace, Pennsylvania Furnace, and the M. E. School of Warriorsmark, followed by a large crowd of friends, strangers and spectators. The procession numbered over a thousand people, besides a large crowd upon the ground awaiting our arrival. Capt. D. Ross Miller, of Franklinville, was appointed Chief Marshal of the day and took command, each Superintendent acting marshal for their respective school. Arriving upon the ground the procession was thrown into a hollow square, and it now being 12 o'clock speaking was deferred until after dinner. A prayer was then offered by Rev. D. Castleman, and a few remarks by the marshal, then music by the band and some beautiful singing by the M. E. School of Warriorsmark. Then came dinner—it being a basket pic nic soon all were comfortably seated upon the ground enjoying themselves with the dainties of life, which were plentifully provided for the occasion. Schools and strangers were heartily served. Your correspondent could scarcely cast his eye around but the carving of a roasted chicken or turkey met his view. An abundance of provisions were re turned home.

Music was next in order, then singing by the schools, after which an orphan boy, from a Soldier's Orphan School, was called to the stand and addressed the crowd. He was followed by Rev. D. Castleman and others. Next in order swinging, playing, and social amusement, until a late hour, when all returned home in good order. EYE-WITNESS.

Warriorsmark, July 7, 1871.

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION AT ALEXANDRIA.—The present is eminently a season of pic nics, harvest-homes and other summer festivities. The crops of an early and bountiful harvest have been gathered, and each of the sons and daughters of toil claims a short season of recreation and enjoyment in consequence.

The M. E. Sabbath School of Alexandria held their annual pic nic on Saturday, the 29th ult., and several days previous, the juvenile portion of the S. S., were in the high state of expectancy; and when the wished for day at length arrived, they were up, arrayed in their best clothes, looking their brightest, and best, and waiting, long before the bell sounded for the assembling.

At 9½ a. m., everything being in readiness, the procession formed, and headed by the Alexandria Drum Corps, took up the line of march for Neff's Grove, a short distance East of town.

In front was borne a beautiful banner, on one side of wich was the name of the school, and on the other the motto "Onward and Upward." Further back in the procession another banner was displayed, having on one side a representation of little children with an open book before them, and on the other "My Lambs."

Arrived at the grounds, after singing by the school and prayer, by Rev. McCombs, the speaker of the day, Mr. R. M. McNeal, was introduced.

In an address full of instruction, encouragement and vigorous manly thought and sentiment, he spoke to parents, teachers and pupils of the nobility and importance of the Sabbath School work; of the obligations resting upon all, both old and young to engage in it; of the necessity and wisdom of installing into the youthful mind and hearty principles of virtue and rectitude, rather than commence by providing for the punishment of adults for crimes committed;—and of many other points full of interest and instruction, but of which, space forbids the mention.

In a short address Rev. McCombs followed, and after a brief interval, we were again called together,—this time, not to an intellectual or literary feast, but to a feast intended to refresh and invigorate the physical being.

After doing full justice to the good things which tempt the appetite, the young people indulged in a variety of out-door sports, after which the company dispersed as they have done time out of memory, each well pleased with the day's entertainment, but bodily "very tired." P.

CROQUET PIC-NIC.—*Mr. Editor*:—My friend, did you ever attend a Pic-nic—a Croquet Pic nic? No! Ah well, you're unfortunate! My advice is to get one up without delay. You can't play Croquet? Dear, dear, that is bad; Well then, learn at once and that you may have no difficulty in the management of your Pic-nic, afterwards, I'll tell you about ours, only prefacing the relation with the statement that I fear you'll be unable to find any place else so pleasant as Shade Gap, or other folks so agreeable and hospitable as those we visited.

Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, a party of ladies and gentlemen, consisting of members of the "Excelsior" and "Amateur" Croquet Clubs of our town, left in carriages, for Shade Gap, where, after a pleasing ride of eight miles, we arrived at 10½ o'clock, and alighted at the house of the Misses Neely.

After resting awhile we repaired to the grounds of the Presbyterian Church. There we were joined by a select number of the citizens of the town and vicinity, and here a rich collation, prepared for the occasion, was dispatched.

After the edibles were disposed of, the grounds were measured and prepared for the Croquet playing, which amusement was indulged in for two or three hours. The playing was good and very entertaing and the exercise prepared us to relish and enjoy the superb repast of which we partook in the dining hall of the Milnwood Academy, and which was presided over by the accomplished lady of the Rev. Kuhn, Pastor of the Presbyterian church there.

Supper over, the company adjourned to the parlors, where conversation and music engaged them for a time, brief, but delightful.

Without detracting from the merits of other performers, I think I should be guilty of injustice to Miss Ella Minnich, and fail to express the grateful sense of the company, were I to neglect special reference to her musical abilities, which, beyond doubt render her peculiarly fitted for the place she fills as Musical Instructor of the Academy.

In the evening the party took a promenade through town and then dispersed. Those from Burnt Cabins reached home between eight and nine o'clock, feeling that the day was indellibly recorded on the tablets of their memories, as one of the most delightful in all their experience of happy times.

CROQUET.

Burnt Cabins, Pa., July 27th, 1871.

LITERARY NOTICES.—Among the many candidates for praise, in the literary and artistic world, is THE PRESS, an illustrated journal, published by Horton & Leonard, Chicago, which is not second to the Aldine and in some respects it is superior. We like its "Dante's Francesca" better while the typography is far superior. It is the west sending greeting to the east and she has done nobly. It is published at 50 cents per year. All letters should be addressed to *The Press*, 108 and 110 Randolph street, Chicago.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL JOURNAL, for August, looks well and contains a number of valuable articles. Under its new management it has been very much improved. Teachers cannot get along without it. Address J. P. Wickersham & Co., Lancaster, Pa. Price $1.00.

CHEAP MUSIC.—It is seldom that cheapness is associated *with merit* and *real value*, but we must make an exception of PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY. This valuable work comes to us regularly each month, overflowing with choice new Music—some fifteen pieces in ever number. It is printed from 36 full size musicplates, neatly bound, and sells for the modest sum of 30 cents. Volume VIII, began with the July number; and the publisher offers to send two copies—July and August—for 50 cents. Address J. L. PETERS 599 Broadway, New York. Think of it! 30 pieces of good Music for 50 cents.

THE SONG MESSENGER.—We have received this journal, devoted to Musical Literature, Songs, Glees, quartets, &c., for August, and it impresses us very favorably. It is published by Root & Cady, Chicago, Ill. at $1.00 per annum.

NEW PUBLICATION.—Dr. Hitchcock's new and complete Analysis of the Holy Bible. Published by A. J. Johnson. This interesting volume makes the Bible its own interpreter, giving the scripture that treats directly on each subject arranged under an appropriate title, being thoroughly indexed, you can as readily find all the Bible says upon each subject as you could find a single text in our common Bible.

As an index to whatever the Bible contains or teaches on any subject, it is invaluable. Each chapter or section being a distinct and separate subject. It cannot fail of creating an interest in Bible reading in every family that is fortunate enough to obtain a copy. To the minister it will often throw more light upon his chosen topic than a whole days' search could secure. It has also Cruden's complete concordance pronouncing and interpreting dictionaries, a dictionary of Religious denominations, a history of the Bible, family record, maps, engraving, etc., making it a treasure of inestimable value. We append the following testimonials:

Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Professors of Biblical Literature and Theology, Allegheny City, Pa., says: Talbot's Analysis was good, West made it botter and Dr. Hitchcock, in this fine volume has made it best. Nothing in this way is left to be desired. It will be a treasure to any household.

From Rev. Geo. F. Wisnell, D. D., Pastor of Green Hill Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa.: "Any book that facilitates and incites to the study and critical knowledge of the Holy Scriptures is a positive good in the world.—Hitchcock's Analysis is such a book. I shall count it a good work if in any way I can promote the circulation of such a valuable book among the families of our land."

Rev. Geo. D. Boarman, D. D., Pastor of First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, says in his concluding remarks: "I counsel every one, who wishes to use the Bible most advantageously, to purchase this volume."

Rev. C. F. Shafer, Evangelical Lutheran, Philadelphia, says: "The interest of our holy religion will be greatly promoted by an extensive circulation of this precious book."

Having examined, with some care, Prof. Hitchcock's Analysis of the Bible, I have no hesitation in recommending it as a valuable aid to the study of the Sacred Scriptures.—Those who purchase and peruse it will, I think, never regret the money and time thus expended.

G. W. ZAHNISER,
Pastor Presbyterian Church,
Huntingdon, Pa.

July 31, 1871.

The above recommendation of Hitchcock's Analysis of the Bible I heartily endorse, and am free to say that the expense incurred by the purchase will never be regretted.

L. D. STECKLE,
Pastor of Reformed Lutheran Church,
Huntingdon, Pa.

To all who wish, with the least labor and with the greatest possible dispatch, to know *all* the scriptures say on any subject treated by them, I recommend Hitchcock's Analysis of the Bible as pre-eminently the book they need.

B. B. HAMLIN,
Presiding Elder M. E. Church, Juniata District, Central Penna. Conference.

I have examined Hitchcocks' Analysis of the Bible and can heartily recommend it as an invaluable work and an efficient aid in the systematic study of the Scripture.

M. K. FOSTER,
Pastor of M. E. Church, Huntingdon, Pa.

I fully concur in the above recommendation.

J. W. PLANNETT,
Pastor Baptist Church, Huntingdon, Pa.

Having examined the work entitled Hitchcock's Analysis of the Bible, presented by E. V. Smith, I am free to pronounce it a rare christian gem, and do most heartily recommend it to all who would learn more perfectly the way of life.

J. J. KERR,
Pastor of Lutheran Church, Huntingdon, Pa.

Just received, at McKeirnan's, the finest lot of fine cut, segars, etc., ever brought to Huntingdon. [jy.26.2w

ANY person desiring an Estey & Co's., Cottage Organ, at any price ranging from $140 to $750 can be supplied by applying to this office. Terms: One-half cash, and the remainder in six months in bankable paper. Organ warranted. A good chance for a church or society. tf.

HUNTINGDON AND ROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
For the week ending Aug. 5, 1871	3,662
Same date last year	5,382
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	1720
Shipped for the year 1871	210,947
Same date last year	185,230
Increase for year 1871	25,717

TO NEBRASKA, CALIFORNIA, AND KANSAS, AND THE B. & M. R. R. LANDS.—The "Burlington Route," so called, lies right in the path of the Star of Empire. It runs almost immediately in the center of the great westward movement of emigration. Crossing Illinois and Iowa, it strikes the Missouri river at three points.

These three points are the gateways into three great sections of the trans-Missouri region.

The Northern gate is Omaha, where the great Pacific road will take you to the land of gold and grapes, sunny mountains, and perpetual summer.

The middle gate is Plattsmouth, which opens upon the south half of Nebraska, south of the Platte river, a region unsurpassed on the continent for agriculture and grazing. Just here are the B. & M. Railroad lands, concerning Geo. S. Harris, the land officer at Burlington, Iowa, can give you all information, and in the heart of them is Lincoln, the State Capital and present terminus of the road.

The Southern gate leads to Kansas, by connections with the St. Joe Road at Hamburg, running direct to St. Joe and Kansas City.

The trains of the Burlington run smoothly and safely, and make all connections. It run the best of coaches, Pullman Palace and Pullman dining cars, and should you take the journey for the journey's sake alone, you will be repaid; or take it to find a home or a farm and you cannot find either better than among the B. & M. lands, where you can buy on ten years' credit, and at a low price. tf.

New Advertisments.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 22nd day of April, A. D., 1871, under the hands and seal of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Anthony J. Beaver and Darfil Cherburn, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 14th day) of August, 1871, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and the 96th year of American Independence.

D. R. P. NEELY, SHERIFF.
july19.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 22th day of April, A. D., 1871, I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday, (and 21st day,) of August, A. D., 1871, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remains undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and the 96th year of American Independence.

D. R. P. NEELY, SHERIFF.
July19.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber living in Cromwell township, on the estate of Henry Wicks, late of said township, dec'd. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate settlement, and those having claims against the same will present them for payment.

GEORGE W. HAFFLEY,
july19-6t Administrator.

New Advertisements.

A LIST OF PERSONS USING THE *SINGER SEWING MACHINE*

Bought at BLAIR'S BOOK STORE, depot for Huntingdon County.

183 IN THIS LIST.

Mrs. M. R. Armitage, Huntingdon.
" R. G. Morrison, "
" William Decker, "
" Mordecai Gahagan, "
" Geo. W. Garrettson, "
" Wm. Graw, "
" Joseph Morrison, "
" John Numer, "
" Isaac Fisher, "
" Harry Fisher, "
" David Blair, "
" Dorris Stitt, Shade Gap, Pa.
" William Wax, Blairs Mills, Pa.
" Alex. C. Blair, "
" Michael Stair, Orbisonia.
" Robt. Bingham, Shirleysburg,
" R. C. Wallace, "
Miss Jane A. Adams, "
Mrs. J. E. Glasgow, Three Springs.
" Levi Putt, Saxton, Pa.
" Samuel Barr, "
" John Fulton, "
Miss E. C. Raum, "
Mrs. William Powell, Dudley, Pa
" F. D. Rutter, Huntingdon.
" Henry Robley, "
Miss E. Rung, Petersburg, Pa.
Mrs. Kate Brown, "
" Mrs. Blackwell, "
Mr. John McMullen, Cottage.
" Solomon Troutwine, McAlavys Fort.
Mrs Mary Quinn, "
" Jacob Anspach, "
" J. M. Oaks, Huntingdon.
Rev. Mr. Moore, Tyrone.
Mr. J. M. Isenburg, Alexandria.
Mrs. A. H. Jenkins, Riddlesburg.
" John Gregory, Cottage.
" Samuel Gregory, Cottage.
" R. U. Jacob, Huntingdon.
" Wm. Miller, Petersburg.
" Benj. Jacob, Huntingdon.
Rev. M. L. Smith, Petersburg.
Mr. John Wiley, "
Mr. James Myton, Manor Hill.
Mrs. M. D. Silkknitter, Snow Shoe.
" Solomon Silkknitter, "
" L. A Hamer, Huntingdon.
" Michael Hamer, "
Mr. Geo. Marsh, "
Mrs. E. Westbrook, "
Miss Bartol, "
" Minnie Kuntzelman, Huntingdon.
Mrs. Caroline Schott, "
" M. Richson, Mill Creek.
" S. A. Hughes, "
" J. G. Boyer, Huntingdon.
" P. M. Bare, Mt. Union.
" M. A. Sharver, Huntingdon.
" Adam Hoffman, "
Miss Mary Foster, "
Mrs. Carry Diffenbaugh, "
" James Dickey, "
" William Wray, Spruce Creek.
" William McMurtrie, Huntingdon.
" David Hare, "
" William Yocum, "
" Simon White, "
" Maggie Oswalt, "
" J. C. Smiley, Huntingdon.
" Thomas Kelly, Orbisonia.
" R. C. Craig, Newton Hamilton.
Miss Annie R. Parker, "
Mrs. Mary Bowers, Appleton.
" Geo. W. Johnston, Huntingdon,
" James Stewart, Antistown.
" John Snyder, Huntingdon.

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Does Farming Pay?

We often hear it said there is no longer any money in farming. In the course of our expcrience we have heard similar statements concerning other occupations. A printer, adhering in these days to the old-fashioned hand-press, might make the same complaint, and with as much justice as the present farmer, who carries on operations in the old style, or a carpenter who makes his mouldings by hand and planes boards. The improvements in machinery of all kinds have so quickened the demand for labor in every branch of industry, that the farmer as well as the mechanic must abandon hand labor and use machinery, or his profits must be eaten up in expenses. Hay may be made and put in the barn by machinery now at the rate of one dollar per acre. By hand the cost will be four dollars. The old style of crop is half a ton per acre; now theer times that is a fair crop. The difference is just that between eight dollars per ton and sixty-six cents. The wide-awake farmer has this difference for his profit eight dollars being about the market price for hay in many places. The same is true of most other crops, grain and roots especially. In feeding stock and making and using manure, equally large differences result. So of breeding stock; the old-style rooter, and the modern Berkshire, are not more unlike than are their several values when made into pork. The same of the ill-fed, rough-coated native heifer or steer, and the sleek, well-fed grade Jersey or Ayrshire. The same is true of many farming communities in respect to roads, fences and schools. All these must be fitted up with *modern improvements*, or farming as a business must suffer. We *know* whereof we speak, when we emphatically deny that farming is an unprofitable business. The capital invested will, if rightly used, return in this branch of industry as good an interest as in any other, besides having invaluable merit of indestructibility. A work-shop or factory may burn up, but land remains intact not only, but from uncontrollable circumstances is ever advancing in value. So the labor of the farmer is of some remuneration if properly directed. Poor farms and poor farmers are the ones whose crops fail through drouth or excessive wet. On a properly conducted farm these may damage the crop, but will never destroy it. The divine promise of seed time and harvest is for the especial benefit of the farmer; but it rests with himself in a great measure whether the fulfillment to him individually, or whether his more enterprising neighbor secures it. —*Agriculturist.*

To Renovate Land with Clover.

The successful use of clover or grass as a fertallizing crop, on a grain farm, must be confined to two methods; it either must be all left on the ground to shade and protect it from the summer heat, and be turned under to add to the soil the elements absorbed from the atmosphere, or removed in the form of hay, fed to stock in conjunction with the coarse grains of the farm and straw, and the manure it thus makes depended upon to keep up fertility. If the grain farmer adopts the first method, one year is sufficient for the land to be under clover; and if he makes hay, feeds stock and produces large quantities of manure, the same time is likewise enough to complete his rotation. This, we believe, is the best course for the grain farmer. Pasture is the least profitable use to which he can put his grass and clover. He should feed a great deal of stock in the winter, and pasture as little as possible in summer. His teams should be stabled and soiled, and his cows have a permanent pasture, so that the clover fields need not be trodden by a single hoof.—*Am. Rural Home.*

The Farmer's Calling.

Horace Greely says that if either of his three sons had lived to manhood he should have advised him to try to make himself a good farmer. With a full and intelligent comprehension of its difficulties and disadvantages, he maintains that there is no other business in which success is so nearly certain, and none that conduces more directly and palpably to a reverence for honesty and truth and to thorough manliness of character. "Hence I feel," he says, "that it is easier and more natural in a true farmer's pursuit than in any other for a man to work for a living, and to aspire to success and consideration, without sacrificing self-respect, compromising integrity, or ceasing to be essentially and thoroughly a gentleman."

INGROWING TOE NAILS.—The trouble and pain from this cause can be immediately and permanently relieved, without pain, in the following simple manner: Take a file, some four inches in length, bastard cut flat on one side and round on the other, new and sharp. File down all the exposed part until it is soft and pliable. This will relieve the part pressing into the flesh, which need not be cut or extracted. The filing is not in the least painful, as the file will not take hold of the skin or flesh. In the course of several months, the nail will grow out thick again, when the filing should be repeated. The edge of the nail will never grow into the flesh so long as the top of the nail is soft and pliable; and there is nothing so simple, convenient, safe, and painless for keeping it so as a file.

CANNING EGGS.—All know how to can peaches and other fruits, and the canning of eggs to keep them fresh is but little different. Place the eggs in the jar with the large end down, place the jar in boiling water, where let it remain until the inner atmosphere of the jar is about blood heat, when seal and remove into cold water.

TO CURE SORE THROAT.—Take the whites of two eggs and beat them in with two spoonsful of white sugar; grate in a little nutmeg, and then add a pint of lukewarm water. Stir well and drink often. Repeat the prescription, if necessary, and it will cure the most obstinate case of hoarseness in a short time.

Miscellaneous.

1871. 1871.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT REDUCED PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

CARPETS 25 cts. per YARD AND UPWARDS.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal
HOWE SEWING MACHINE,
so well known as the best Family Machine in the world
Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN.

Jan. 4, 1871.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS
March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } {S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.
Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO,

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Miff

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

WILLIAM I. STEEL,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

Has removed to his New Rooms, No. 623 Hill St., where he has ample room and facilities, and is now prepared to accommodate his old customers, and all others who may desire anything in his line of trade, Plain and Fancy Buggy Harness, Carriage, Tug, and Yankee Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, &c., always on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. Also, a good assortment of Horse Blankets and Sleigh Bells.

Having had twenty-five years practical experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can render entire satisfaction to all who may patronize his establishment.

Work warranted and Repairing neatly done.
Huntingdon, Oct. 19, 1870.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURA'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. [my.1071-yr.

For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

W. H. WOODS, W. B. LEAS, JAMES NORTH,
R. MILTON SPEER, DAVID BARRICK.

THE UNION BANK OF HUNTINGDON,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
CAPITAL, PAID UP $100,000,

Solicits accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. A liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission.

Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates.

Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return, with interest. The partners are individually liable to the extent of their whole property for all deposits.

C. C. NORTH, Cashier.
January 4, 1871.

A. R. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Monday, May 22d, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Express	Mail	STATIONS.	Down Trains. Express	Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 40	Huntingdon	AR 8 44	AR 3 20
5 47	7 47	Long Siding	8 36	3 13
6 00	8 00	McConnellstown	8 19	2 58
6 07	8 12	Pleasant Grove	8 12	2 51
6 19	8 24	Marklesburg	7 58	2 37
6 31	8 36	Coffee Run	7 44	2 23
6 38	8 42	Rough and Ready	7 37	2 16
6 51	8 54	Cove	7 24	2 05
6 56	3 58	Fishers Summit	7 20	2 00
AR 7 11	9 12	Saxton	6 06	1 46
LE 7 39	9 20			
7 46	9 36	Riddlesburg	6 35	1 39
7 53	9 43	Hopewell	6 28	1 23
8 11	10 01	Pipers Run	6 10	1 06
8 31	10 19	Tatesville	5 52	12 47
8 44	10 31	Bloody Run	5 40	12 35
AR 8 50	10 36	Mount Dallas	LE 5 35	12 30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 27	LE 9 25	Saxton	AR 7 05	AR 1 40
7 27	9 40	Coalmont	6 50	1 25
7 30	9 45	Crawford	6 45	1 20
AR 7 40	AR 9 55	Dudley	LE 6 35	LE 1 10
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.
Huntingdon, May 22, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

WESTWAED MAIL	PACIFIC EXPRESS	FAST LINE WAY PASSENGER	MIXED TRAIN	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. PHILA EXPRESS	MAIL	HARRISBURG ACCOM.
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
4 56	.....	10 46	10 46	N. Hamilton	.....	5 10	9 31
5 05	.....	10 58	11 00	Mt. Union	.....	5 01	9 23
5 12	.....	11 05	11 14	Mapleton	.....	4 56	9 15
5 20	.....	11 14	11 28	Mill Creek	.....	4 48	9 07
5 35	5 02	11 30	11 50	Huntingdon	.....	4 43	8 53
5 54	.....	11 50	.....	Petersburg	10 42	4 15	8 35
6 03	.....	12 01	.....	Barree	.....	4 06	8 28
6 10	.....	12 09	.....	Spruce Creek	10 07	4 00	8 21
6 25	.....	12 44	.....	Birmingham	.....	3 46	8 09
6 32	.....	12 33	.....	Tyrone	10 00	3 39	8 02
6 44	.....	12 45	.....	Tipton	.....	3 29	7 52
6 50	.....	12 52	.....	Fostoria	.....	3 23	7 46
6 55	.....	12 58	.....	Bell's Mills	.....	3 18	7 42
7 15	6 10	1 29	2 00	Altoona	10 50	3 00	7 25
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.	A.M.

The Fast Line Eastward, leaves Altoona at 2 35 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 34 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 5 55 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M.

Pacific Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 7 10 A. M., and passes Huntingdon at 8 15 A. M.

Cincinnati Express Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 20 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 45 A. M.

The Fast Line Westward, passes Huntingdon at 7 47 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 P. M.

The Second Pacific Express Westward passes Huntingdon at 5 22 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 6 30 A. M.

The Local Freight Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 45 A. M, and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 A. M., carries passengers and connects with Hollidaysburg trains.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after May 14th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL	FAST LINE	ERIE MAIL	BUFFALO EX
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Harrisburg, Leave	1 55	4 35	11 55	2 10
Williamsport, Arrive	6 25	8 40	4 00	6 55
Elmira,	10 35			10 55
	A. M.			P. M.
Buffalo,	6 25			1 15
Niagara Falls,	10 00			10 20

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	BUFFALO EX	ACCOM.	PACIFIC EX	EXPRESS	MAIL
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	6 38	8 00	11 15	2 30	1 25
Baltimore, arrive		P. M.	P. M.	6 10	6 00
	P. M.	12 30	2 40		
Washington, arrive	1 10	3 40	6 25	8 25	10 00

ALFRED R. FISKE,
May 24, 1871. General Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
MONDAY, MAY 15TH, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.40, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.05 a. m., 3.50 and 9.30 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.40 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.32, 10.30 a. m, and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 3.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.43 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.15 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m, for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.55 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia ar 4.30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m. for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.17, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 6.00 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.10 a. m., 12.50 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.45 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00, 11.25 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.32 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.40 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 5.25 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.40 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.45 p. m. and 8.35; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 5.00 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 150 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
my.24,'71.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3.15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

Miscellaneous.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
AT WM. MARCH & BRO.'S.

Having purchased the greatest variety of goods ever brought to Huntingdon, they are prepared to give great bargains to those who patronize their establishment. Their stock consists in part of

MUSLINS,
CALICOES,
DELAINES,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS, &c.,

at reduced prices. Also a choice selection of Ladies' Dress Goods.

Merinos, figured and plain; Alpacas; Mohair; all wool Delaines; Lusters, Poplins; also a complete assortment of Gentlemen's wear, such as

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERS,
SATINETTS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,

at astonishingly low prices.

We do not consider it any trouble to show goods, and would be pleased to have the ladies and the public generally call and examine our new stock, which we are determined to sell at the lowest cash prices.

In connection with our other business we have established a first-class

LUMBER YARD,

where all kinds of lumber for building purposes can be had at reasonable rates. Boards, Lath, Shingles, &c., &c., always on hand.

W. W. SHEIBLEY. W. T. HOWARD

MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT

HUNTINGDON, PA.

SHEIBLEY & HOWARD, Prop's.
April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.,

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.
Jan. 4, '71.

REMOVAL.
READ, PAUSE AND REFLECT.

SEEK NO FURTHER

FOR A CHEAPER, BETTER SELECTED AND MORE FASHIONABLE

STOCK OF CLOTHING,

Than that at

GEORGE F. MARSH'S,

in the second story of Read's new building, on Hill street, cannot be found, besides a fine assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

he is prepared to offer to the public the finest line of

AMERICAN, ENGLISH & FRENCH CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

ever brought to town, which will be *MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,* at rates never before equalled since the war.

Those in want of Clothing will consult their own interest by examining my goods and learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Thankful for past patronage and being determined to guard his customer's interests, he solicits a continuance of the same.

GEO. F. MARSH.
Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING,

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material and made in the best workmanlike manner, call a H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House, in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
apr 26, '71.

TOWN LOTS
In West Huntingdon for Sale.

Buy Lots From First Hands at

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Purchasers desiring to build, can have very liberal terms as to payments.

Now is the time to invest.

Apply to

R. ALLISON MILLER.
Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

NEW STORE.

John Hagey has just returned from the city with a fine assortment of choice goods, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
NOTIONS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,

and a general variety of white and yellow

QUEENSWARE.

These goods have been carefully bought, in regular houses, and will be sold at reasonable prices, as he has advantages over others, his expenses being trifling.

Every artical usually found in a first-class store will be kept on hand.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to him in the past, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store on Washington street.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper,* than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
January 4, 1871.

ROBERT U. JACOB,

Wholesale and retail dealer

IN THE BEST QUALITY OF

ANTHRACITE & BROAD TOP COAL,

for all

STOVE,
BLACKSMITHING,
LIMEBURNING,
and
STEAM GENERATING PURPOSES.

All sizes and kinds kept constantly on hand, and all orders filled promptly at the lowest market rates.

Orders received either at the office near Broad Top Corner, room formerly occupied by the Union Bank, or by A. B. Flood.
Marlt'f.

New Advertisements.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 per annum in advance. $2 50 within six months. $3.00 if not paid within the year.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST
Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.
WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR FEET.
Ladies wishing to be supplied with neat and good shoes, will find it to their advantage to call on

DANIEL HERTZLER & BRO.,

at their shop, on Railroad street, opposite the Broad Top Depot, where they can be supplied with almost every style, at moderate prices.

Gentlemen having repairing they wish durably and neatly executed, will be promptly attended to by giving them a call.

Terms CASH.

HERTZLER & BRO.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Planing Mills, Furniture, &c.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
SELLING OFF AT COST!

The undersigned now offers to the public his entire stock of Plain and Fancy Furniture, consisting of

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS,
WASH AND CANDLE STANDS,
CHAIRS, MATTRESSES,

Spring Bed Bottoms, and a great variety of PARLOR & KITCHEN FURNITURE, and Chamber suits of every price and description. Home-made work of the best workmanship offered t city prices. Several different kinds of Spring Bed bottoms constantly on hand. Bargains are offered to all who need furniture, as he is closing out at cost.

Work and sale rooms on Hill street, opposite the Monitor office. JAMES HIGGINS.
jan25,'71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.
BURCHINELLS'
NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description, and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

THE HUNTINGDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Is now prepared to fill orders for

FLOORING,
WEATHERBOARDING,
DOORS,
SASH,

and, in short, to do all kinds of

CARPENTER WORK,

to furnish Hubs, Spokes, and Felloes, in quantities and receive orders for

FURNITURE.

A large supply of Lumber of all kinds constantly on hand.

All orders should be addressed to
D. W. ARTLEY, President,
Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'
AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.
January 4, 1871.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH,
Hemlock and Pine Bill Stuff, Boards, Plank, Shingling, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice, at lowest cash prices. Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Door and Window Frames furnished at manufacturer's prices. Grain and Country produce generally bought at market prices.

WAGONER & BRO,
Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES,
STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE
1871.

Through struggle and suffering, at of multiform agonies, bereavements, devastatio American Idea embodied in the preamble to our Declaration of Independence approaches its comp alization. The noble, inspiring assertion that "all created equal," and endowed by their Creator with able rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happ no longer a glittering generality, a poet's fancy, a opher's speculation, but the recognized base of ou cal fabric. The benign Revolution, which dates f Boston Massacre of 1770, finds its logical complet one century later, in the XVth Amendment, whi to the equal political and civil rights of every man naturalized in our Republic the shield and defens Federal Constitution. The billows of Caste and P may roar and rage around that rock, and may tra seem on the point of washing it away; but its fou are deep laid and steadfast, and the breakers of R and Slavery are hurled against and dash their spr t in vain.

We do not underrate the forces of Prejudice and racy. We do not forget that a very large minori American People still hold in their inmost hea Blacks have no rights which Whites are bound to We fully appreciate the desperation wherewith all ring elements of hatred to Republican achievement combined and hurled against the battlements of L can ascendency of 1872. We do not doubt that lo cesses, facilitated by Republican feuds and dissensi inspire the charging host with a sanguine hope of such as nerved it to put forth its utmost strengt earlier stages of the contests of 1864 and 1868. faith is clear and strong that the American Peo bless God that, on the red battle-fields of our la War, the Union was upheld and Slavery destroy will never consciously decide that the precious blo on poured out was lavished in vain.

THE TRIBUNE believes in the prosecution of t struggle by legitimate means to beneficent ends. Sovereignty, it opposes indissoluble National Inte Slavery for Black, Liberty for All; to Proscript franchisement; to Popular Ignorance, Universal tion; to intensity and eternity of Wrathful Hate, and invincible Good Will. It would fain do it ut hasten the glad day when the South shall vie North in exultation and gratitude over the disapp of the last trace or taint of that spirit which impel to exult in the ownership and chattelhood of his fell

Profoundly do we realized that the contest is ended—that Millions mourn, more or less publ downfall of the Slaveholders' Confederacy, and re children to hate those by whose valor and const over